

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Eleventh Session**  
**(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



10  
24/11/88

*(Vol. XL contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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## CONTENTS

[*Eighth Series, Vol. XL, Eleventh Session, 1988/1910 (Saka)*  
*No. 6, Wednesday, August 3, 1988/Sravana 12, 1910 (Saka)*]

	COLUMNS
Obituary References	1—2
Oral Answers to Questions :	2—29
*Starred Questions Nos. 101, 104, 106, 109 and 111 to 113	
Written Answers to Questions :	29—205
Starred Questions Nos. 103, 105, 107, 108, 110 and 114 to 120	29—40
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1031 to 1043, 1045 to 1053, 1055 to 1086, and 1088 to 1201	40—202
Papers Laid on the Table	205—215
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— Fifty-fourth Report —Presented	215—219
Discussion Under Rule 193— Floods in Various Parts of the Country—	219—222
Shri Kamla Prasad Singh	219
Matters Under Rule 377	223—228
(i) Need to complete the remaining part of Ajmeri Gate-Delhi Gate Development Scheme—	
Shri Jai Prakash Agrawal	223
(ii) Need to expedite the execution of work on the gas based fertilizer plant at Shahjahanpur —	
Shri Jitendra Prasada	223
(iii) Need for consumer protection movement in the country —	
Prof. Chandra Bhanu Devi	224

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\* The Sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(iv) Need to construct a bypass on National Highway No.6 near Deogarh in Orissa—	
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	225
(v) Need to ensure complaine of the companies Act by Sanjay Paper Mill and Sant Kabir Cooperative Spinning Mill, Khalilabad, Uttar Pradesh so as to stop exploitation of workers—	
Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi	226
(vi) Need to introduce passenger train service between Vijayawnda and Jaggaiahpet—	
Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao	227
(vii) Need to modernise mills under the management of the National Taxtile Corporation—	
Dr. Datta Samant	227
Discussion Under Rule 193—	228—248
Reported Income of Jyotsna Holding Private Limited from Sumitomo Corporation—	
Shri S.B. Chavan	228
Discussion Under Rule 193	248—334
Floods in various parts of the Company— contd.	
Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav	249
Shri V. Sobhanadrcewara Rao	252
Dr. G.S. Rajhans	256
Shri K.S. Rao	260
Shri Syed Mosudal Hossain	265
Shri Shanti Dhariwal	267
Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan	270
Shri H.M. Patel	273
Shri Manoj Pandey	276
Shri G.S. Basavaraju	279
Shri M.R. Saikia	281
Shri Shantaram Naik	284



**COLUMNS**

<b>Shri Ram Nagina Mishra</b>	<b>287</b>
<b>Shri Ram Narain Singh</b>	<b>290</b>
<b>Shri Abdul Hannan Ansari</b>	<b>291</b>
<b>Shri Rana Vir Singh</b>	<b>295</b>
<b>Shri C. Janga Reddy</b>	<b>298</b>
<b>Prof. Narain Chand Parashar</b>	<b>302</b>
<b>Shri Bipin Pal Das</b>	<b>306</b>
<b>Shri Kali Prasad Pandey</b>	<b>312</b>
<b>Shri S.B. Sidnal</b>	<b>315</b>
<b>Shri C.P. Thakur</b>	<b>318</b>
<b>Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao</b>	<b>320</b>
<b>Shri Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh</b>	<b>323</b>
<b>Shri Abdul Hamid</b>	<b>325</b>
<b>Shri R.S. Khirhar</b>	<b>328</b>
<b>Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh</b>	<b>329</b>
<b>Prof. Parag Chaliha</b>	<b>331</b>



## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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*Wednesday, August 3, 1988/Sravana 12,  
1910 (Saka)*

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

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### OBITUARY REFERENCES

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : It is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of two of our former colleagues, namely, Shri Syed Kazim Ali Meerza and Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

Shri Syed Kazim Ali Meerza was a Member of the Sixth Lok Sabha representing Murshidabad constituency of West Bengal. Earlier, he had been a Member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly during 1937-47 and of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly from 1947 to 1971.

A well-known social worker, Syed Meerza was associated with several local bodies in various capacities. He served with distinction as Deputy Minister of the Public Works Department in the West Bengal Government.

Syed Meerza passed away at Calcutta on 14th July, 1988, at the age of 77 years.

Shri Nityanand Kanungo was a Member of the First, Second and Third Lok Sabha representing Kendrapara constituency, of Orissa, during 1952-57 and Cuttack constituency during 1957-62 and 1962-65. Earlier, he had been Member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly during 1937-51.

A lawyer by profession, he was an outstanding administrator and held several

portfolios in the Orissa State Government during 1937-39 and 1946-52. Later, he held with distinction the portfolios of Commerce, Industry and Civil Aviation in the Central Council of Ministers. He served as Governor of Gujarat from 1965 to 1967 and as Governor of Bihar from 1967 to 1972.

A veteran freedom fighter, he took active part in the non-cooperation movement, the Salt Satyagraha and the Quit India, Movement and was imprisoned several times. An able parliamentarian, he made valuable contribution to the proceedings of the House. He evinced special interest in education and rural sociology.

A widely travelled person, he served as Member of the Indian Delegation to the International Labour Conference at San Francisco in 1984 and led the Indian Delegation to the International Rice Conference held at Djakarta in 1951.

He was Chairman of the Textile Enquiry Committee in 1952. Besides, he took keen interest in the working of the All India Handicrafts Board and the Sangeet Nataka Akademy.

Shri Kanungo passed away at Cuttack on 2 August 1988, at the age of 88 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I hope the House will join me in conveying our condolence to the bereaved families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

*(The Members then stood in silence  
for a short while)*

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### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Utility of Remote Sensing Satellites

\*101. SHRI SOMNATH RATH† :  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has not only achieved capability in satellite designing and building but has simultaneously undertaken projects for application of space based remote sensing techniques;

(b) if so, what type of information is likely to be disclosed by Remote Sensing Satellites;

(c) the number of space projects which are being operated all over the country; and

(d) the findings of such projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

#### Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Remote Sensing Satellite provide high quality satellite data for use in a variety of disciplines such as Forestry, Hydrology, Geology and Agriculture.

In the area of forestry, data to the extent of forest cover, classification of different types of tree cover density in forests etc., can be obtained leading to better monitoring of forest resources. Also valuable information on water resources including information on snow cover, surface run-offs, reservoir areas, flood mapping etc., can be obtained. Hydrogeological features derived from satellite imagery provide information on ground water potentials. These data would assist in the effective planning for use of water resources.

Geological information from Remote Sensing Satellites provides data on structural geology, mineral exploration, mapping and map updating. Identifications of potential sea food zones, surveillance of coastal erosion, coastal currents, sedimentation, marine pollution, etc., will also be possible through use of appropriate satellite data.

Useful information can be obtained from IRS imageries in various areas of

agriculture, such as delineation of cultivated lands, area covered by various crops, areas under irrigation, soil types and soil association, range land, waste land etc. Useful information on agriculture statistics such as crop yield prediction and damages caused by water stress, nutrient stress, etc., will also be available.

Thus, a large data base can be created in the areas of Forestry, Hydrology, Geology, and Agriculture for monitoring and for effective use of national natural resources and for the protection of environment.

(c) and (d). About twenty on-going space projects/programmes, with particular reference to Projects/Programmes related to remote sensing are being operated all over the country. The findings in respect of some of the major programmes include :

— Ground water potential zone mapping in various drought affected states indicates that satellite-based maps used in conjunction with conventional methods have improved success rate of drilling wells to 80-85% from, 40-60%.

— Wasteland mapping for 146 districts has been completed and supplied to users providing vital information for wasteland reclamation under the project "wasteland mapping of critically affected districts".

— Estimation of crop acreage for wheat in Punjab and Haryana for 1987-88 and rice for Orissa for kharif 1986-87 which has been completed shows high confidence levels.

In respect of most of the programmes, maps and data products have been made available to the user agencies.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, our space programme is no more experimental. It is full-time operational remote sensing. Our thanks are due to our scientists, the Department and the esteemed Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, for marvellous achievements.

Sir, the Minister in his Statement has mentioned :

"A large data base can be created in the areas of Forestry, Hydrology, Geology and Agriculture for monitoring and for effective use of national natural resources and for the protection of environment."

I would like to know from the hon. Minister on the data so collected by this Satellite, what steps have been taken to utilise the same for the development of thrust areas and what is the achievement?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Sir, the data collected so far are being utilised through a series of space application centres and services in the country. In all these fields including forestry, hydrology, geology and agriculture, we have taken up about 20 projects for study and implementation. It is a long list of projects

I must, first of all say that space programme, specially remote sensing is highly advanced. Nevertheless some of these projects are still experimented or quasi-experimented. For example, in the exploration of mineral resources, we still do not have the capability nor anyone in the world has the capability to know what exactly is under the ground. We get certain indications and follow them up by verifications on the ground. But still we have demarcated large areas which would be suitable for further exploration to find out mineral resources.

As far as forestry is concerned, we have mapped out of the extent of the forest cover. In some cases, we are able to distinguish between the type of forest cover that is available and it is being used by various States for planning their forest policy.

In regard to hydrology, we have been a little more specific and are able to achieve more specific targets. As you know, under the Water Mission, we have identified 55 mini missions where hydrological surveys are being made and under the remote sensing, we are able to attain accuracy of 80 to 85% for detecting water resources for drinking.

In agriculture also, we have been able to establish the coverage of wheat and rice in certain States, especially in the Punjab and Haryana and after checking this with

the other devices—geology, agriculture and otherwise—we are able to come to certain conclusions about the acreage that is available for cultivation.

It is a series of efforts, shall I say, some of them are still in the experimental stage, some are in the application stage.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : The IRS programme represents an attempt by India to reduce dependence on foreign satellite for remote sensing. I would like to now from the hon. Minister whether there is any scheme or programme to make our country capable to launch its own remote sensing satellite. If so, what is the programme and by what time, you will achieve this.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : We have already launched—I mean, we have already fabricated our own remote sensing satellite. As far as launching is concerned, we hope that by the time, ASLV succeeds, we would have the launching capability also for launching the IRS satellite.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Sir, reports say that one of our latest Satellites, one of the tasks of which is designed to do the job of remote sensing—I am saying about only one of its services designed to do—is now in a serious trouble in its path towards its sparking slot in the geo-synchronous orbit. This is not the first time. INSAT 1-A failed. Similarly, INSAT 1-B the other satellite had to be aborted or the life of it had to be terminated prematurely. Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is it that we have not learnt from our failures and the same experience is being repeated. I would also like to state that now the geo-synchronous orbit is getting very crowded. I would like to know how many satellites today from all nations are there in the geo-synchronous orbit; how much we have spent in this programme for sending satellites to the geo-synchronous orbit and whether it would not be more economical for us if we obtain these data and services from some other friendly countries who have satellites—whether it is the USA or the Soviet Union—whether it is on meteorology or communication or whether it is remote-sensing. (Interruptions) Please listen to me. Please understand what I am saying. (Interruptions) I no't think you understand

because you do not do any reading. I would like to have a clear answer.

**SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN :** First of all, may I make it clear that INSAT is not a remote-sensing satellite ?

**SHRI G.G. SWELL :** Yes, one of the functions of the INSAT 1-C is remote sensing besides communication and meteorology. If the hon. Minister does not know this, he has to do his home work.

**SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN :** I must say that it not only the Minister but our scientists know that INSAT series are for communication, for meteorological purposes and TV and Radio purposes. These are the multi purpose, three functions of the INSAT. We have a separate IRS satellite which has been launched from the Soviet Union. It has been successfully launched and it is functioning.

The other question raised—let me first of all deal with it—is, would it not be better if we buy the data from other countries ? I think we are still buying it from some other countries. But we have launched a programme of self-reliance after thinking very deeply about the requirements of the country and about the need, in the future. The future is going to be almost a space age and we have to have our own launching and satellite fabricating capabilities. Otherwise, we would not get what we want from other countries. It would be very easy to choose a path of dependence. But that dependence will not lead us anywhere. In my opinion, if we depend on basic scientific and technological things on other countries, we might well endanger our freedom itself.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Sir, this question relates to the Indian Space Research Organisation. Whether it is INSAT 1-C or whether it is remote sensing, we are anxious to know because there are a lot of reports in the papers that the INSAT 1-C is facing rough weather. Has it become operational ? Is it not an important news to us, to share with us ? Has it become operational or not ? Is it going to fail ? In that event, what are we going to do ? I am saying this because the age of the INSAT 1-B is coming to a close. What is your plan ? Technically speaking, it may not be quite relevant. But it is a

very important question and Prof. Swell's question has to be answered.

**SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN :** I think I will answer your question because I have answered the other question. As regards INSAT-1C, it is a known fact that ISRO has issued statements about the problem being faced by the INSAT 1-C. The problem is that though it has successfully been launched and it has almost attained the orbit which was pre-determined and one of the power-packs has failed. It is not functioning. So, the Satellite is functioning at 50 per cent of the capacity now. It is still functioning at this capacity because it has disconnected many of its pay-loads so that those pay-loads do not receive energy. In coordination with Ford Aerospace Centre which has fabricated this Satellite, we are trying to detect and correct the fault by various manoeuvres. They would take at least a few days, may be a week or so, before they are able to come to a conclusion as to whether they can detect what is wrong, and if they can, whether they will be able to correct it and restore the Satellite to its full life.

As regards back-up, we still hope that it would be possible to correct the fault, but if it is not possible to correct it, then, of course, we have to fall back upon other resources. I would mention that the Satellite is insured; therefore, financially we can secure our interests. We have also been planning for INSAT-1D which is under fabrication and that can take its place. This is the immediate perspective plan we have. But we do hope that, as a result of the manoeuvres they are now conducting, it would be possible to put the second solar pack into full operation.

#### **PM's Meetings with District Administrators**

\*104 **SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN † :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether meetings have been held between the Prime Minister and the district administrators;

(b) if so, the number of such meetings held so far; and

(c) the issues discussed at these meetings and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes.

(b) Five Workshops of District Magistrates/Collectors have been held which were also attended by the Prime Minister.

(c) A statement is given below.

#### Statement

Issues that were discussed in these Workshops stemmed from the theme of 'Responsive Administration' (Point 20 of the Twenty Point Programme) and concerned aspects like district planning within a democratic framework, innovations and institutional changes, public distribution system, effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes, coordination and linkages between official and non-official agencies, delegation of powers, simplification of procedures, accountability, performance evaluation and service conditions. The participants at the Workshops gave suggestions on various issues with a view to making district administration more responsive and emphasized, among other things, the need for district level planning within the framework of panchayati raj institutions. Specific suggestions on the content and methodology of district planning were also made by the participants. The suggestions made at the Workshops are being discussed further in appropriate fora.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : I fully support the Prime Minister's meeting with the District Collectors. I want to know whether such meetings will be held regularly so that the problems of the people are solved quickly.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : As I understood the question, the hon. Member is asking whether such meetings would be held regularly. We have held five Workshops which covered practically all the District Magistrates and Collectors in the country. Let us complete this exercise before we examine whether it is necessary to hold such meetings at periodic intervals. These meetings have been useful.

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : I want to know what other effective steps

are being taken to give the people a better administration.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Better administration is a goal towards which we are constantly working, and we want to carry the State Governments also. As far as most people are concerned; to them Government steps, if I may say, at the Taluka office or at the Collector's office. Therefore, to most of our poor people, most of our rural people, better administration will come only when the States are administered better and the services are done better at the State level and at the district level. We are experimenting with a number of reforms. We have gained very useful feedback from these Workshops and we will take this exercise further.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, before this exercise was taken up, the opinion of the State Governments was taken. Secondly, these exercises are meant for responsive administration and, therefore, I want to know whether, in these Workshops where the Prime Minister was present, the State Chief Ministers and those Ministers who deal with rural development were also asked to be present so that there could be better communication and understanding between the three organs of the Government.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, when these workshops were planned, we wrote to the State Governments requesting each State Government to nominate one-fifth of the total number of collectors and district magistrates in each State. Every State did so barring in one or two workshops where they could not send their collectors because of natural calamities or elections. Every State has sent its collectors to a number of these workshops. Most States have sent their collectors to all the five workshops. Therefore, consultation with the State was proper, formal and full.

As far as the presence of the Chief Minister is concerned, invitation was extended to the Chief Minister of the State concerned. In the first workshop at Bhopal, in the third workshop at Imphal, and in the fourth workshop at Jaipur, the Chief Minister was present. In the second workshop at Hyderabad, although I had invited

the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, he expressed some difficulty in being present. In the last workshop at Coimbatore, since the State is under President's Rule, the Governor was present at the Inaugural as well as Valedictory function.

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:** Sir, the district planning may definitely take care of the aspirations of the people especially in the development of the rural areas. In view of this fact, we are thinking to take up district planning but its implementation is also all the more important. And right at the moment, the rules of business of administration at the Centre and at the State level are almost a stumbling block in taking decisions and implementing it at the district level. People are feeling like this. I would like to know whether the Government is thinking in those lines to make necessary amendments in those rules of business so that ultimately when the district planning concept is implemented, there itself people's representatives as well as district magistrates, they themselves take the decision and implement those things instead of those files coming to the State capital and to the national capital just like the drinking water scheme, NREP, RLEGP. All those things are coming right up to New Delhi. Is the Government thinking of bringing significant change in the administration procedure? This I would like to know from the Hon. Minister.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** Sir, Government have taken a decision that the Eighth Plan will be built up from district plan and then a State plan and then a national plan. I am sure, when the questions lower down in the order are asked, the Minister of Planning will explain the implications of this decision.

As far as rules of business are concerned, I am afraid, the Hon. Members is not quite correctly informed. The rules of business of each State are made by the State Government. It is *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :** Rules are made right from the British days by the Central Government and not the State Government.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** If the Hon. Member thinks that his Government

in the State is acting like the British Government, well, I can't help it.

The power is there in the Constitution. If I remember right, it is Article 162 or 164 of the Constitution which enables the State Government to make rules of business. It is for the State Government to make its own rules of business and amend the rules of business as and when it is found necessary.

*[Translation]*

#### Re-Employment to Ex-servicemen

**\*106. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ex-servicemen who have been provided with re-employment during the last three years and the number as on 30 June, 1988 of those who are yet to be re-employed; and

(b) the time by which they are likely to be provided re-employment ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) :** (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

#### Statement

(a) The number of ex-servicemen provided re-employment during the last three years is as under :

1985	23234
1986	24800
1987	19742

The total number of ex-servicemen seeking employment who were on the live registers of various Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards including Officers registered with Director General, Resettlement was about 2.34 lakhs as on 1.1.88. Similar information as on 30.6.88 has not yet been received from various Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards.

(b) Government have been making every possible effort for speedy rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. It is, however, not possible



to indicate the time by which all the ex-servicemen registered with various Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards are likely to be provided with re-employment.

[Translation]

**SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister said that the number of ex-servicemen provided re-employment in 1985 is 23,234, in 1986 is 19,800 and in 1987 is 19,742. So, the total number comes to 67,776. In view of the increasing population, more people should be provided employment. May I know from the hon. Minister why only 19,742 persons were given re-employment in 1987 as compared to 23,234 in 1985.

[English]

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** As I have stated, for three years we have given the figures. The Hon. Member wants to know as to why it was 23234 in 1985 and 19742 in 1987. The Hon. Member must know that approximately every year about 50000 to 55000 people join the ranks of ex-servicemen in our country. It is true that though we are trying our best, we have not been able to even touch the fringe of this problem. But we are trying our best to see that the pace of re-employment of the ex-servicemen is expedited. We are trying in various ways to see that we give more and more employment to all the ex-army people.

[Translation]

**SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second question to the hon. Minister is whether soldiers sent to foreign countries like Bangla Desh and Sri Lanka are provided pension, awards or any other form of assistance by the Governments of those countries? If so, the details thereof?

[English]

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** All the schemes that we are undertaking are to provide the ex-servicemen with employment in our country. How can we help them to provide employment in foreign countries? We are trying our best to give them employment in our country.

[Translation]

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Mr. Speaker Sir, when it is the policy of the Government that ex-servicemen should be provided employment, why then the banks and public-sector undertakings one not following the rules set down by the Government? Is the Government going to take any action against public-sector undertakings which flout the specific reservation rules. Today the situation is such that nobody follows Central Government orders. As long as action is not taken against the defaulters, rules will continue to be flouted. I want to know from the hon. Minister if the Government is interested in taking any action, if so, when will the process start?

[English]

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** As the Hon. Member wants to know, we are reviewing this and monitoring this scheme. We have created a separate division in the Ministry itself so that all these employment programmes are expedited. In 1984 we have seen that the Central Government and Public Sector undertakings have provided employment to 40.6% in 1985 it is 46.6%, in 1986 it is 64.6% and in 1987—the figure is partial—it is 45.6%. Therefore, we are pursuing with the public sector undertakings and with the State Governments also. These figures do not include the State Governments and the State public sector undertakings and they must also be helping an equal number of people.

We have a separate division to look after the re-settlement of ex-servicemen so that we expedite the whole process.

[Translation]

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** What action is taken against those who do not fill up the quota.

[English]

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** About the bank management, I would say that the self-employment scheme is progressing well. About the training for the ex-servicemen, on the Defence side we have

spent about 2.92 crores in 1984-85, in 1985-86 we have spent about 3.61 crores and we are going to spend Rs. 2.86 crores like that. From the welfare funds also we have spent Rs. 80 lakhs, Rs. 119 lakhs, Rs. 95 lakhs, Rs. 243 lakhs like that. We are giving training also. We have told the banks also and they have sanctioned about Rs. 7 crores for helping in implementing the self-employment scheme for ex-servicemen.

**Reported Sale of US made Stinger Anti-Air Craft Missiles**

\*109. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :  
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in the Times of India dated 29 June, 1988 regarding the probability of the sale of the American made stinger missiles intended for Afghan rebels in black market in the international market;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the smuggling of the stinger missiles and other deadly arms into the country and their falling in the hands of the terrorists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no confirmed report of American-made Stinger missiles finding their way to India. However, security agencies have been alerted on the possibility of Stinger missiles and other deadly arms falling into the hands terrorists.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: It is true that the hon. Minister does not have a confirmed report. America supplied stinger missiles to Afghan rebels. When the Russians withdraw from Afghanistan, they

left arms and ammunition in Afghanistan. This is clear from the fact that these arms and ammunition have been frequently recovered from terrorists in India. I agree that security arrangements on the border have been tightened. But despite such measures, where are these arms coming from ? This problem cannot be solved unless concrete steps are taken to strengthen security.

I request the Government to tighten the security arrangements and arrive at political solutions to the country's problems with Pakistan. Nothing can be gained out of the official talk by two from this side and two from that side. Recently a plot to assassinate the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister was unearthed. Everyday we hear of Pakistan being a supplier of arms to terrorists. Why does the Government not challenge Pakistan ?

MR. SPEAKER : During official talks, do they discuss some other things? Is it just sweet talk at official meetings ?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, we share the concern of the hon. Member. Only yesterday my colleague Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev made a statement in this House which revealed the Pakistan connection with the terrorists. Our vigil on the border has increased but we will continue to improve vigil on the border. We shall keep in mind the suggestions made by the hon. Member.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : With your permission, Sir, I would like to say that I appreciate very much the thoughts that the hon. Member from the Opposition has expressed on this subject. But I would like to remind hon. Members that many Members from the Opposition have just written me a letter which is basically asking me to prevent the Punjab Governor from taking action against people who are doing seditious activities. I would request the Members from the Opposition to act a little more responsibly.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Who are they ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is the meaning of that statement ?  
(Interruptions)

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** Tell us who are those members ?

**SHRI RAJIV GANDHI :** I do not have the letter just now. If the members require I will give them the names. I do remember Dandavateji's name is there. Shri Mahfooz Ali Khan's name is there too.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** That statement is different. Let him read our statement with a little bit greater sense of responsibility.

[Translation]

**SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :** Sir, I have not written any letter of this kind.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has not mentioned your name. He says he will give the names if the Members so desire.

(Interruptions)

[English]

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** We will maintain our responsibility. You mind your own responsibility.

#### Nuclear Power Plant at Nagarjunasagar

\*111. **SHRI KAMAL NATH :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved setting up of a nuclear power plant at Nagarjunasagar in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the environmentalists have expressed that the proposed plant would violate the safety norms laid down by Atomic Energy experts; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider some other alternative site and if, not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) :** (a) The Site Selection Committee of the Deptt. of Atomic Energy has evaluated several sites in Andhra Pradesh including Nagarjunasagar for setting

up of Nuclear Power Plants. The Report of the Site Selection Committee is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). There have been some comments in the media about environmental impact of the site at Nagarjunasagar. Environmental and safety aspects are taken into account before a decision to set up a Nuclear Power Plant is taken.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH :** Sir, the site selection of a nuclear power plant takes a lot of time. Yet, after a committee has gone into it, it comes in for criticism. This will obviously delay our plans in the nuclear area.

Sir, what is the basis of site selection ? After all, there must be a basis for site selection. I would like to know the basis for site selection for nuclear power plants. It seems that basis is not followed because once the site selection committee has made a selection, thereafter it comes in for some criticism. Especially here the criticism is from a point of view that it deviates from the Prime Minister's directives for safety measures. Then, why this lapse ?

Is there any basis for site selection for nuclear power plants ?

If so, in this case, was that basis or norm, whatever it is, followed in selection ?

**SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN :** Sir, the selection committee followed all the criteria before recommending sites for the establishment of nuclear plants. Of course, the Government have not yet decided upon whether to accept all the recommendations made by the Committee. But the criteria, of course, are there.

One of the criteria is that it should not be at such a place that can cause environmental danger. Second is that it should not be an area of such seismic activity that a stable nuclear plant cannot be built. Then, the economics of it is taken into account. Next, the population in the vicinity is taken into account. These are the normal criteria for setting up nuclear power plants. I think the site selection committee went into all these things. Though some charges have been made, it is not true that the water will be contaminated as a result of the nuclear power plant there.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Water will not be contaminated ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : Yes.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Water will not be contaminated, who told you that ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : It is our scientific opinion. It is a scientific opinion. We have already been operating plants in the country without contaminating water.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Chernobyl . . .

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : Chernobyl was a different thing.

MR. SPEAKER : That happened in Russia.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : With great respect the cause of Chernobyl accident had nothing to do with water pollution.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Now this nuclear power plant has run into rough weather—as we see from the various Press reports and what you have also said in your answer.

On the basis of what you have said and population, etc., would the Government consider this nuclear power plant to be set up in relatively sparsely populated areas, that is, in the larger States, like Madhya Pradesh. *(Interruptions)* This is the norm he himself has stated.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : According to the selection committee, these norms have been fulfilled before they made the recommendation. I do not know what specific point you have in mind. If you can raise it, I will answer to that.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The specific point is that as per your answer and as per the newspaper reports, it has now run into rough weather. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : May I say that it is not running into rough weather now ?

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : There is a deliberate attempt to shift the basin of this plant from Nagarjunasagar to somewhere else but Nagarjunasagar is a very ideal location. Not only that, the Atomic Energy Chairman has endorsed this

view. Will the Government assure the Government of Andhra Pradesh that this unclear power plant will be located at Nagarjunasagar as proposed ?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : I was about to say that for the final selection of the site, environmental question, question of pollution, all has to be finally decided. We have gone to the Ministry of Environment seeking environmental clearance. That is one thing. Andhra Pradesh Government has also sent a report of its Water Pollution Board to the Central Government and we are also having it got examined. A decision will be taken after the full scientific and technological examination of these points. After that only we can make a final decision about the site.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : The State of Andhra Pradesh has unfortunately got only one national park which is Nagarjunasagar. Why should a unclear power plant be so close to that national park simply because there is less habitation there ? Secondly, when it comes to the location of such nuclear power plants, we are very concerned about the stability of the rock and the soil. Granite rock is the stablest rock found in many parts of South India. Have they chosen the location of the site which is on granite rock ?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : When I said that all environmental questions which will be looked into and examined, it includes national park, forests, etc. We have not taken a decision yet. We will take a decision after taking all these into account and make it in such a way that environment is not injured in any substantial manner.

*[Translation]*

**Killings of Migrant Labourers in Punjab**

\*112. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :

SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of migrant labourers from Bihar, Orissa and other states killed by terrorists in Punjab so far;

(b) the amount of compensation given to their families and dependants by Government;

(c) whether Government propose to consider the widows of those labourers for the grant of monthly pension or a Government job for one member of each family; and

(d) the steps taken for the safety of the labourers ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

#### Statement

Seventy seven such labourers have been killed in incidents due to terrorist activities in Punjab till 31st July, 1988.

Rs. 8.80 lacks has been paid upto 31st July, 1988 as ex-gratia grant to the next of kin of 44 victims. In the remaining cases, the compensation will be disbursed on receipt of verification reports about next of kin of the victims.

Government will consider the cases of widows of such labourers for the grant of relief if they reside in Punjab.

Police pickets comprising Punjab Police and Home Guards have been established along S.Y.L. Canal for the protection and safety of labourers hailing from other States by deploying one Head Constable, two Constables and 4 Home Guards on each picket. Day and night patrolling in the area where these labourers are working/residing is conducted by paramilitary forces and Punjab Police.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Government for making proper arrangements for the protection and safety of migrant labourers in Punjab. The hon. Minister replied that 77 such labourers have been killed in incidents due to terrorist activities. Out of these,

verification report about the next-of-kin of 44 victims has been received while in 33 cases it is yet to be received.

The next-of-kin of the 44 victims have been paid an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 8.80 lakhs. Out of this amount, each person can get Rs. 21,000. In the reply it has been further stated that the Government will consider the cases of widows of such labourers for the grant of relief if they reside in Punjab. It is not possible for widows in Bihar, Orrisa and other States to reside in Punjab just to get relief. No answer has been given to the question of providing Government job for one member of the family of each victim. The ex-gratia amount of Rs. 21,000 per victim is negligible. May I know from the hon. Minister if the Government will increase this amount to Rs. 1 lakh, grant relief to widows in their home State and provide Government job to at least one member of the family of each victim ?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, in my answer I did not say that we have not been able to identify the remaining 33 victims. What I said was that since relief has to be granted to the families of the victims, we have written to the State Governments to let us know as to who is next of kin and who are the families. In 44 cases, we have received full information and therefore, we have disbursed the compensation to these 44 families.

In respect of the remaining 33 cases, as soon as full information is received from the States concerned, we will pay compensation.

As regards giving a job, may I be permitted to invite attention to part (c) of the question, which says : whether Government propose to consider the widows of those labourers for the grant of monthly pension or a Government job for one member of each family. These are migrant labourers. Many of them, in fact, most of them, do not bring their families to Punjab. Their families remain in their respective States. But if we find that any widow had come with the migrant labourer and she decides to reside in Punjab, the Government of Punjab would be willing to consider and examine whether

a job can be given to the widow or some more compensation can be given so that she can settle down there. But I do not think this is the generality of the cases. These widows and children are mostly residing in their respective States.

As regards scale of compensation, I am not saying it is a very satisfactory scale, there is no value for life, but the scale of compensation for victims of terrorist violence has been laid down. An ex-gratia grant of Rs 20000 is being given to the next of kin and some other items of compensation.

We are paying compensation to these victims also according to the same scale, but I am willing to write to the States concerned from where these labourers come to see if the respective State Governments can help the widows of those who were unfortunately killed in Punjab.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has accepted that migration of labourers has stopped. You do accept that there are widows of the migrant labourers. It is not possible for them to migrate from their respective States to that State. Therefore, I want to ask whether you will provide assistance to these widows in their own States ?

I want to make another point that thousands of labourers have migrated from Bihar to Punjab because they get reasonable wages there. That is why they go there. These are homeless and landless people. Widows and children of the labourers who have been killed there, have resorted to begging. Whether the hon. Minister propose to provide immediate relief to them ? I also want to know the number of labourers from Bihar who have been provided relief so far ? Whether Bihar Government also has been asked to provide minimum wages to the labourers to check the outflow of labourers from their respective States ? Have you issued instructions to the State Governments in this connection ?

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : As I said, I am willing to write to the Chief Ministers of the States concerned to try and help the

widows and family members of the victims who were killed in Punjab.

As regards Bihar, 43 migrant labourers from Bihar were killed, out of that we have paid compensation in 17 cases and as soon as information is received in the remaining cases, we shall pay compensation.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : The hon. Minister has said that the exact number of migrant labourers who had been killed in Punjab is 77. But the fact is that a sizeable number of labourers due to the fearful atmosphere prevailing in Punjab had left Punjab and come back to their native places. They are on the verge of starvation. Will the Minister kindly consider how to accommodate them and how to protect them from starvation ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It is true that soon after these incidents a number of migrant labourers returned to their States, but that out flow has now stopped. Thousands of migrant labourers are now working in Punjab. Those who returned are likely to come back to Punjab when the work is available. But from the Central Government, I cannot give any assurance that a migrant labourer who returns to his Home State will get a job in the State. It is really for the State Government concerned.

[*Translation*]

CH. SUNDER SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know for how long these killings will continue and the number of persons you will go on providing jobs ? When you cannot control the situation, what right you have got to be the Home Minister ? People are being killed daily, and when their relatives keep crying on such deaths, you simply say that you will provide jobs to the affected families. Providing jobs is not so important as to control the situation. The way Mr. Rao was sent to Patiala to solve the problem, you should also solve the problem in the same way. If you can not solve it, what else you can do ? There are reports in the newspapers everyday that the situation in Punjab continues to be very critical. If you are not able to control the situation, what right have you got to continue as the Home Minister. Leave your charge.

[English]

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** Sir, as far as the migrant labourers are concerned, these incidents took place in a space of four days, from 17th of May to 21st May, 1988. 77 persons were killed. We will pay them compensation. As I said, I will write to the State Chief Minister to see if the State Governments can give more help to the affected families. I do not think that this problem will recur. We will advise the State Government to be more vigilant regarding Migrant Labour Camps. I sincerely hope that such incidents will not recur in Punjab.

**Crossing of Border by Pakistan Army and  
Fighter Planes**

\*113. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times Pakistan army and fighter planes have crossed the Indian border during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) :** (a) In the last three years, there was no occasion when the Pakistani army crossed the Indian borders. However, Pakistani army made several attacks to dislodge our troops from their positions in the Siachen Glacier area, during this period.

There were also a few cases of violation of our air space by Pakistani fighter planes. It would not be desirable to disclose details.

(b) Protests were lodged with Pakistan Government for violation of our air space to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

Three rounds of talks at Defence Secretaries' level have been held with Pakistan to find a solution of the Siachen issue.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :** Sir, is he the Defence Minister ?

[Translation]

**MR. SPEAKER :** You are forgetting. Your memory has weakened, you must take almonds.

[English]

**PROF. K.V. THOMAS :** Sir, Siachen Glacier area has been one of the places whether Pakistan has made deliberate attempts to dislodge our armed forces who are guarding our frontiers. Sir, I salute our valiant members of the armed forces who are guarding our frontiers in a very difficult climate and in a very difficult terrain. There were news items that Pakistan Army is better equipped to fight in difficult terrains like the Siachen Glacier area than our armed forces. Whether the Government of India has looked into this aspect and given modern equipment to our armed forces who are safe-guarding the Siachen Glacier area ?

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Sir, I join with our Hon. Member in saluting our great and brave armed forces who are really defending our border in such difficult areas as Siachen. I may like to inform the Hon. Member that whatever preparedness Pakistan is undergoing or giving more teeth to its army, we are taking note of it. We are getting full information and we are preparing ourselves on the basis of the information we are getting about Pakistan from time to time. That much I can say.

**PROF. K.V. THOMAS :** Sir, there were news items that High Altitudes Flying Spy Aircraft of Pakistan are crossing our borders and spying the armed installation. Has the Government of India looked into it and taken action ?

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Sir, as I mentioned earlier, whatever more equipments Pakistan is bringing in, we are taking note of all these things and we are preparing ourselves for any eventuality.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA :** Hon. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell the hon. Minister through you that almost everyday Pakistani troops attack our borders, our

military checkpoints. Not only this, Pakistan also conspires to get the head of our State assassinated and repeatedly it is said that we are having negotiations with that country. Besides this, Pakistan also intend to get our Home Minister assassinated and also to attack our country. Hence you should take immediate and stringent action in this regard. If you don't do it, it is posing a threat to our country and deteriorating the morale of our countrymen. Therefore, an immediate action in this regard is a must. Terrorists are getting assistance from Pakistan and she intends to create a situation of revolt in our country by instigating these terrorists. Why are you taking it so liberally? I want to have a clear cut reply from the hon. Minister.

[English]

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** We are not at all taking this matter lightly. Just by using strong words, will we be considered stronger? But let me tell you, we have taken a very serious note of it. It was also discussed in the Rajya Sabha yesterday. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

**SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Pakistan has waged cold war against India. There are many types of war. One is the direct attack, second is the diplomatic war, third is the Guerilla war and the fourth one is the cold war, which is now going on.

**SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA :** It is going on indirectly it is a cold war. Pakistan is making an assault on our independence, conspiring to assassinate the head of our country and intends to disintegrate Punjab. How long we will tolerate the activities of Pakistan? Now it has gone beyond limit. Our Hon. Prime Minister is present here. He may kindly tell for how long we shall have to tolerate the activities of Pakistan because it is going beyond limit. Hon. Minister may kindly tell us what step he is going to take (*Interruptions*)

[English]

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** I can repeat only what I said earlier. As Shri Mishra and my other friends pointed out, we are very seriously concerned with what

Pakistan is doing. It was discussed yesterday in this House and in Rajya Sabha also and I repeat we took a very serious note of it. We are very seriously concerned over Pakistan's attempt to help trained terrorists to assassinate our Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :** There should be a war on Pakistan. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :** Sir, I want to ask a very specific question. (*Interruptions*)

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Shri Ramoowalia has the floor.

[Translation]

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has come to our notice that since long Pakistan has been interfering in the internal affairs of India. Whenever our Hon. Prime Minister went abroad, he emphatically mentioned the areas of Pak interference. It was creating such a serious situation that it smacked of a conspiracy to shatter the unity and integrity of our country and endangering the lives of our national leaders. Has he ever raised this matter with the President of Pakistan Gen. Zia-Ul-Haq? If so, he may please tell us what has been the outcome of it.

[English]

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) :** Sir, our Ambassador in Islamabad has spoken to president Zia about it. I have not met President Zia for a very long time. We take the issue very seriously. The hon. Member has again referred to the discussion that took place yesterday, and I would like to point out that the discussion that took place yesterday was based on a letter by Labh Singh. I would like to remind the hon. Member that he together with a number of other Opposition Members has written to me. Again I am repeating the same thing because the hon. Member's name was at the top of the list where he is also requesting me to prevent the Governor of Punjab from taking tough action against a newspaper which was propagating the *Bhag* ceremony of Labh Singh.

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA :** It was only an advertisement,



The paper is nationalistic and stands for the unity and integrity of the country. The Editor of the paper has written to all the Members of Parliament saying "I stand for the unity and integrity of the country." They are anti-terrorists.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Punjab Migrants in Delhi

**\*103. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH:  
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Punjab migrants in Delhi and the details of assistance provided by Government to them;

(b) whether proper facilities are not being provided to them till the verification of the genuineness is received from Punjab authorities; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken to mitigate their hard ship on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). A total number of 6550 families comprising 27,516 members have reported in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, till 26.7.1988. Out of these 579 families with 2,608 members have gone back to Punjab.

Migrant families are being given financial assistance for food at the rate of Rs. 10 per member per day subject to maximum of Rs. 1000 per family per month.

These families are also being provided free accommodation, depending upon availability. In the official camps, free electricity, water and medical facilities are being provided. Assistance in the admission of children in various school is also given.

Every effort is being made to ensure that the verification reports about the migrant families is received from the Government of Punjab as early as possible. However, financial assistance on fortnightly basis at the approved rate is being provided

to the families whose verification report remain pending with the Government of Punjab for over one month.

### Extra Work Allowance

**\*105. SHRI T. BALA GOUD :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that extra work allowance is being paid to the Central Government employees at the rate of the erstwhile overtime allowance;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this rate has not been revised since long;

(c) if so, when this rate was revised last; and

(d) by when it is likely to be revised again and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). The recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission that the system of payment of OTA in Government Offices may be discontinued was accepted by the Government and the modalities for implementing the same are being worked out. Pending finalisation, the Ministries/Departments have been authorised to compensate for unavoidable extra work done by Government officials by payment of overtime allowance under the existing orders on the basis of national pay admissible to them in the pre-revised scales of pay.

### Survey for Living and Non-Living Resources

**\*107. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment on the living and non-living research potential of the Exclusive Economic zone;

(b) if so, the details of the survey and studies carried out thereon;

(c) whether the mineral potential of Exclusive Economic Zone has also been explored;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether any long term plan has been formulated for the proper exploration of Exclusive Economic Zone; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Survey and exploration have been made using several oceanographic research vessels and it has been estimated that the potential of living resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone is about 4.5 million tonnes per annum. No precise assessment of non-living resources has yet been made.

(c) and (d). Non-living resources of the Exclusive Economic Zone include its mineral potential. Surveys indicate promising areas of calcareous sands, phosphorite deposits and placer minerals containing ilmenite, monazite, rutile, zircon, etc.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir, Long term action plan for the exploration of exclusive Economic Zone has been drawn as parts of the overall programmes of Seventh Five Year Plan. Exploration includes detailed surveys of specific areas which appear to be most promising for future exploitation. The programme is being implemented through national institutions like the National Institute of Oceanography (CSIR), Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (ICAR) and Geological Survey of India.

#### Declaration of Ambedkar's Birthday as a National Holiday

**\*108. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :**  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have declared April 14 as a closed holiday for its offices this year;

(b) the name of the States which have declared April 14 every year as a General Holiday on account of Dr. Ambedkar's birthday; and

(c) whether Government are considering to declare April 14 as a national holiday throughout the country to facilitate the people to celebrate the birthday of Dr. Ambedkar, the father of the Indian Constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) As the matter does not primarily concern the Government of India, the relevant information is not available.

(c) No, Sir.

[Translation]

#### Freedom Fighters Pension Cases

**\*110. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN :**  
**SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of freedom fighters whose applications for Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension are Pending as on 30 June, 1988, State-wise and since when these cases are pending;

(b) the steps taken to clear the backlog and the time by which these cases are likely to be disposed of; and

(c) the number of freedom fighters receiving pension from the Central Government at present ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) As on 30th June, 1988, 1058 cases were pending. Out of these, 364 cases having special features are pending for want of reports from State Governments. Another 694 cases are to be scrutinised by the Committee for Arya Samaj Movement. State-wise position in regard to these cases has been shown in the statement below.

(b) The Cases having special features will be finalised on receipt of verification reports from State Governments. The Arya Samaj Movement cases will be disposed off on receipt of the recommendations of

the concerned Non-Official Screening Committee.

(c) As on 30th June, 1988, pension has been granted to 1,45,257 (one lakh forty five thousand two hundred and fifty seven) persons.

#### Statement

##### (a) *Cases Having Special Features*

1. Andhra Pradesh	45
2. Bihar	263
3. Kerala	1
4. Madhya Pradesh	31
5. Maharashtra	24

##### (b) *Cases to be Scrutinised by Committee on Arya Samaj Movement*

1. Andhra Pradesh	1	at
2. Bihar	162	at
3. Delhi	25	
4. Gujarat	1	
5. Haryana	84	
6. Himachal Pradesh	1	
7. Jammu and Kashmir	1	
8. Karnataka	34	
9. Madhya Pradesh	4	
10. Maharashtra	24	
11. Punjab	318	
12. Rajasthan	15	
13. Uttar Pradesh	20	
14. West Bengal	1	

[English]

#### Revamping of C.S.I.R. Laboratories

\*114. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is proposed to be

restructured to make its laboratories more result-oriented;

(b) if so, the details of the changes to be introduced in the Council and the working of the laboratories; and

(c) when these changes are proposed to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The organisational structure of CSIR is being modified to streamline the working of its laboratories so as to make them more result oriented and user responsive. Towards this, the modified structure includes two new constituents viz. the advisory Board and Technical Advisory Boards. These bodies will have eminent scientists/technologists/industrialists from outside CSIR as well as representatives of user/scientific agencies and departments of Government as members. While the Advisory Board would provide S and T inputs to the Governing Body, the Technical Advisory Boards would evolve long term perspective plan for research priorities and strategies for CSIR.

The CSIR society would now among others include Ministers of Finance and Industry as Ex-officio members to ensure proper support and inputs of finance and industry. The Governing Body has been greatly externalised with members on it from industry, academic and Scientific Departments/Agencies of the Government of India.

At the laboratory level according to the modified organisational structure the Research Advisory Council has been converted into Research Council and the Executive Committee into the Management Council, to reflect the modified functions now assigned to these bodies, with a view to making the laboratories more result oriented and accountable.

The revised organisational structure of the CSIR will thus enable it to have the advice of the best of scientists and techno-

logists from outside the organisation in order to ensure that the major programmes of the CSIR in the different areas are well thought-out and have the right inputs. Besides the involvement of the user departments and clients in the identification of programmes, the new structure ensures their participation in project management and funding.

**India's Plan on Elimination of Nuclear Weapons**

**\*115. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :**  
**SHRI S. M. GURADDI :**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether India presented at the Special Session of the UN General Assembly in June, 1988 a three-stage time bound plan for eliminating all nuclear weapons in the next 22 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the super powers and other countries to the plan;

(d) the decision taken by U. N. General Assembly thereon; and

(e) further steps contemplated by Government to pursue the plan ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Action Plan for ushering in a nuclear weapon-free and non-violent world order tabled by India at the Third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to Disarmament calls upon the international community to negotiate a binding commitment to general and complete disarmament—a commitment which must be total and without reservations. The centre piece of the Plan is the achievement of the objective of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2010 at the latest, in a phased manner. The Plan also contains other supportive and collateral measures such as proposals for banning other weapons of mass destruction and for checking the development of new

weapon systems based on emerging technologies. The Plan also seeks to bring about changes in doctrines, policies, attitudes and institutions required to manage a nuclear weapon-free world, rooted firmly in non-violence and faithful to the principle of peaceful co-existence.

(c) The action Plan has evoked widespread interest, including among countries who are not convinced that nuclear weapons must be abolished completely.

(d) The Special Session could not arrive at a consensus on the adoption of a final document.

(e) It is Government's intention to use every possible forum and opportunity for mobilising support for the Action Plan.

**Losses in Purchase of Blankets for Armed Forces**

**\*116. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY:**  
Will the Minister of **DÉFENCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have suffered loss worth crores of rupees in purchase of blankets for armed forces, as pointed out in the Report of the comptroller and Auditor General for the year ended 31 March, 1987;

(b) whether any enquiry in this regard has been held; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take to cut down such losses in future ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) :** (a) to (c). Preferential purchases from BIC and NTC which are public sector undertakings of the Ministry of Textiles, at prices higher than ruling market prices, were made under a conscious policy decision. The extra expenditure incurred on this account cannot be described as a loss.

**Discussion on District Level Planning**

**\*117. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :**  
Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is envisaged in the Eighth Plan that development work should be planned district-wise;

(b) whether any discussion took place in recent weeks on the subject of district level planning; and

(c) how the district-wise plans are proposed to be incorporated into the over-all plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Eighth Five Year Plan is yet to be formulated. It is expected that district level planning would be assigned an important place in the formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Formulation of State level plans has to be preceded by (i) the preparation of district level plans and (ii) consideration at the State level so as to ensure intergration between the Districts' and State level plans. Integration is facilitated by the fact that the district level plans themselves would be formulated keeping in view the share of state resources allocable to the district and National and State perspectives, policies and important programmes.

[Translation]

Meeting of State Planning Secretaries

\*118. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD :  
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of State Planning Secretaries of States was held in Delhi in July, 1988;

(b) if so, the details about States represented at the meeting; and

(c) the issues discussed, the decisions taken in the meeting and the steps taken for their implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

#### Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. On 6th of July, 1988

(b) List of States which were represented at the meeting is enclosed.

(c) Starting from the basic premise that people were the Central concern of the planning process and their perceptions, needs, aspirations can be reflected adequately in the plans only if district level plans are prepared, a review was taken of the progress made in this direction. Adequacy of pre-requisite arrangements for district level planning such as, positioning of planning staff, training of planning personnel and training facilities, data collection, data base, system for updating it and its integration with the planning machinery etc. were discussed. Discussion was also focussed on special areas of planning interest like demographic and employment issues, agro-climatic considerations and need for the use of integrated water and land management techniques.

After reviewing the position it was felt that training and data base build up facilities needed to be augmented further. Similarly, demographic and employment options also need to be explored in greater detail taking into account the experiences of States.

It was also decided to study in greater detail and in consultation with State officials issues connected with Demographic and employment programmes, coverage and curriculum of training and build-up of data base and its integration with the planning system. Simultaneously, all efforts would be made to operationalise district level planning and widen the scope of people's participation.

*Names of States which were represented in the meeting of District Planning held on 6.7.1988*

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Assam
4. Bihar
5. Gujarat
6. Haryana

7. Himachal Pradesh
8. Jammu and Kashmir
9. Karnataka
10. Kerala
11. Madhya Pradesh
12. Maharashtra
13. Manipur
14. Meghalaya
15. Mizoram
16. Nagaland
17. Orissa
18. Punjab
19. Rajasthan
20. Sikkim
21. Tamil Nadu
22. Tripura
23. Uttar Pradesh
24. West Bengal

[English]

**Road Building on Indo-Pak Border**

**\*119. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN :  
SHRI AMAL DATTA :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work about road-building on Indo-Pak border is being done through the CPWD or BSF;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount earmarked for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Except for laying of unmetalled track on a stretch of 83 Kms in the Jammu sector, which is being done by the Border Roads Organisa-

tion, there is no road building work as such on the Indo-Pak border undertaken by CPWD or BSF.

(c) The cost involved in this regard has been estimated at Rs. 348.73 lakhs.

**Super Computer from USSR**

**\*120. CHAUDHARY RAM PARKASH:**  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union has given the specification for the Super Computer it has offered to India; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has since been taken to buy the Super Computer from the USSR ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir. Soviet Union has not yet given the detailed specifications of the Super Computer it has offered to India.

(b) Does not arise.

**Resource Mobilisation by Union  
State Government**

**1031. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of resource mobilised by Union Government during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, year-wise; and

(b) the total amount of resources mobilised by the State Governments during the same period, State-wise and year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLAKNI) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is given below.

## Statement

*Net yield estimated from Additional Resource Mobilisation during:*

(Rs. crores)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
(A)/Centre	1494	2439	3081
(B)/States			
1. Andhra Pradesh	99.99	177.55	314.76
2. Assam	—	—	4.74
3. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	2.67
4. Bihar	126.90	171.82	266.88
5. Gujarat	28.99	121.69	450.64
6. Goa	—	—	18.51
7. Haryana	48.59	54.19	137.30
8. Himachal Pradesh	14.09	18.26	32.39
9. Jammu and Kashmir	5.11	9.41	27.20
10. Karnataka	88.84	163.03	280.29
11. Kerala	156.12	112.04	177.53
12. Madhya Pradesh	61.47	103.15	293.48
13. Maharashtra	125.10	398.98	635.01
14. Manipur	2.67	2.02	16.56
15. Meghalaya	0.69	1.02	1.45
16. Mizoram	—	—	6.49
17. Nagaland	0.28	0.33	0.78
18. Orissa	58.27	140.71	204.51
19. Punjab	36.24	75.31	165.08
20. Rajasthan	92.37	153.28	250.60
21. Sikkim	0.34	0.75	4.54
22. Tamil Nadu	143.30	103.91	145.35
23. Tripura	0.41	0.65	1.07
24. Uttar Pradesh	113.35	297.67	286.97
25. West Bengal	54.02	102.93	202.63

**Maltreatment with Ticket Collectors/Inspectors by Passengers**

1032. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a ticket collector at the Eastern Railways' Sealdah division, was mercilessly beaten up by the ticketless travellers on June 9, within the precincts of Barrackpore railway station and died on June 22, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the compensation and financial help given to his family;

(c) whether last year nine incidents of this nature took place and in one case near Bagha Jatin Station in May, 1987 a ticket inspector was thrown out of the compartment; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During a ticket checking operation organised on 9.6.1988 at Barrackpore railway station, a number of students were detected travelling without ticket and charged by the Ticket Checking Squad. After completing the checking, Shri R. K. Guha Neogi, T.T.I. along with another colleague was waiting on Railway platform to catch another train. The students returned to the railway station in a bigger crowd and attacked the T.T.Is. During the mele, Shri Guha Neogi sustained grievous injury and was immediately shifted to B.R. Singh hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on 22.6.1988. A statement showing the compensation and financial help granted to the bereaved family by the Railways is given below.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) Compensation to the tune of Rs. 52,780 is being paid.

(b) Rs. 300 was paid as funeral assistance.

(c) Shri Subhasish Guha Neogi, son of late Shri R.K. Guha Neogi has already been appointed as a Commercial Clerk at Sealdah.

(d) Late Shri R. K. Guha Neogi was granted special disability leave from 10.6.1988 to 22.6.1988.

(e) Family of the deceased railway employee has been paid settlement dues as under—

Provident Fund	Rs. 41,922
Death-cum-retirement gratuity	Rs. 54,250
Leave Salary	Rs. 15,349
G.I.S Money	Rs. 21,574
Salary	Rs. 2,436

[Translation]

Price of Black and White T.V.

1033. SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

SHRI H.B. PATIL :

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Television manufacturers have urged to increase the price of black and white TV set;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) whether Government propose to keep in view the interests of rural people while increasing the prices of black and white T.V. sets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Indian Television Manufacturers Association



(ITMA) have informed the Government that an increase in the price of B and W TV sets has become inevitable in view of the increase in the price of B and W picture tubes and other components.

(c) The following measures have been taken by Government to ensure good quality and reliability of TV sets to promote indigenous TV industry to keep the prices of the product at reasonable level :

- (i) Issuing industrial approvals liberally with viable production capacity so that economies of scale are derived and healthy competition encouraged.
- (ii) Broad banding of Industrial Licence/approvals for entertainment electronics in the audio and video product categories.
- (iii) Electronics components Industry has been delicensed and import of technology in this sector is liberally permitted.
- (iv) Re-endorsement of industrial capacities with reference to the minimum economic scale of operation has been allowed for CTV production.

[English]

**Central Electronics Project in West Bengal Pending for Clearance**

1034. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central Electronics Project in Salt Lake, Calcutta is pending with the Union Government since 1972 for clearance;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken for giving clearance; and

(d) the plans and proposals of the Union Government to develop electronic units in the State of West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir. However, the State Government is developing the industrial area in the Salt Lake City as an electronic Complex.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The Seventh Five Year Plan approved for Department of Electronics does not envisage setting up of new units in any State including the State of West Bengal. Government encourages setting up of electronics industries throughout the country in any permissible area. However, Government of India is examining the proposal to set up a centre for applied research and development in electronics proposed by the West Bengal Electronics Development Corporation in Calcutta. A new building is also under construction for the Electronics Regional Test Laboratory (ERTL) in the Salt Lake City at a cost of Rs. 3 crores.

**Illegal Arms Factories**

1035. SHRI SURESH KURUP :

SHRI H. G. RAMULU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of factories manufacturing illegal arms unearthed during 1987 and 1988, month-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of persons arrested, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken against those persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

**Statement**

Action for unearthing of illegal arms factories and launching prosecution against the offenders is done by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to whom necessary powers of the Central

Government under the Arms Act, 1959 and the Rules framed thereunder have been delegated. However, according to available information details of illegal arms manufacturing factories unearthed during the year 1987 and upto June, 1988 are as under :

(I) During the year 1987 no illegal arms manufacturing factories were unearthed in the following States/Union Territories :

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Assam
4. Goa
5. Haryana
6. Himachal Pradesh
7. Jammu and Kashmir
8. Karnataka
9. Kerala
10. Manipur
11. Meghalaya
12. Mizoram
13. Nagaland
14. Sikkim
15. Tamil Nadu
16. Tripura
17. A and N Islands
18. Chandigarh
19. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
20. Daman and Diu
21. Lakshadweep
22. Pondicherry

In respect of the remaining States/Union Territories details of the illegal arms factories unearthed and persons apprehended are as under :

State/Union Territory	Illegal Arms factories unearthed	No. of persons apprehended
1. Bihar	19	19
2. Gujarat	1	6
3. Madhya Pradesh	6	13
4. Maharashtra	1	1
5. Orissa	1	2
6. Punjab	1	3
7. Rajasthan	6	8
8. Uttar Pradesh	222	305
9. Delhi	1	1
10. West Bengal	1	1

(II) During the year 1988 (upto June, 1988) according to the information available no illegal arms manufacturing factories have been unearthed in respect of the following States/Union Territories :

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Assam
4. Goa
5. Haryana
6. Himachal Pradesh
7. Jammu and Kashmir
8. Karnataka
9. Kerala
10. Maharashtra
11. Meghalaya
12. Mizoram
13. Manipur
14. Nagaland
15. Orissa
16. Punjab

17. Sikkim
18. Tamil Nadu
19. Tripura
20. A and N Islands
21. Chandigarh
22. Daman and Diu

23. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
24. Delhi
25. Lakshadweep
26. Pondicherry

Month-wise information in respect of following state is as under :

State	Number of illegal arms factories unearthed						No. of Persons apprehended
	Jan. 88	Feb. 88	Mar. 88	Apr. 88	May. 88	June. 88	
1. Gujarat	nil	4	4	nil	nil	nil	9
2. Madhya Pradesh	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	2
3. Punjab	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	2

In respect of the remaining States no information is available.

(III) According to available information cases were reported to have been registered against the offenders and they were proceeded against.

#### Sino-Indian Border Talks

1036. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :  
SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to shift the talks on Sino-Indian Border dispute from Officers level to higher political level; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) While Government recognise the importance of a dialogue at the political level, no decision has been taken on the level of the next round of talks on the boundary question.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Assistance to O.N.G.C. in Environmental Management

1037. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether CSIR proposes to assist Oil and Natural Gas Commission in environmental management;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) on 4th July, 1988 for this purpose.

(c) The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) covers details of collaboration between CSIR and ONGC in solving

issues of environmental management. It envisages National Environmental Engineering Research Institute's assistance to ONGC in assessment of Impact on Environment of Offshore and Onshore areas of drilling operation, oil and gas processing projects, as well as oil and gas transporting pipelines. Technical assistance will be provided for microbial degradation of sludge emanating from Crude oil and treatment and safe disposal methods for waste generated during oil drilling and production activity.

#### House Tax in Delhi

1038. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the DDA/Delhi Municipal Corporation have any formula for the calculation and determination of the House Tax on new construction in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in most cases the fixation is arbitrary and without any rational basis and the owners have to launch appeals/protest for rectification in the application of this formula; and

(d) the number of such appeals/protests launched during the financial year 1987-88 and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (d). The property tax is calculated on the percentage of rateable value. This is applicable to new as well as old constructions. Each year MCD publishes an assessment list and invite objections from the public. These are disposed off by the MCD. The appeal against such assessments can be filed before the District Judge, The number of such appeals filed in 1987-88 is 2357 of which 1609 appeals were disposed off during the year.

#### Welfare Programmes for Tribal Community in Gujarat

1039. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress in regard to the welfare of tribal community in the country and particularly in Gujarat is very slow; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government propose to release more funds for the purpose and issue instructions to the State Governments to give special attention towards the welfare of the tribals in the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI-SUMATI ORAON) : (a) While there has been good progress in implementation of tribal welfare programmes in the country, including Gujarat, a lot more remains to be done.

(b) Flow of funds from the State plan to Tribal sub-plan as well as the quantum of Special Central Assistance released to the States for tribal welfare schemes have increased over the years. Tribal sub-plan of each State/UT is reviewed annually and instructions are issued to State Governments from time to time to take necessary corrective measures so that benefits of welfare schemes reach the tribals.

#### Funding of C.S.I.R. Laboratories

1040. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any formulae for funding of the various laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has been evolved ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its financial implications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No new formula has been evolved for allocation of funds to the laboratories.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Aims and Objectives of JCM

1041. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) the aims and objectives of the Institution of Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme; when was it introduced and the reasons thereof;

(b) whether the aims and objectives have been achieved;

(c) if not, the steps taken to improve the scheme;

(d) whether regular and timely meeting of the joint consultative committees at office levels, departmental levels and national levels are being held ;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to ensure the holding of meetings regularly and issuing minutes thereof promptly; and

(f) the number of meetings of the national and departmental councils in Delhi held during the last three years, year-wise and department-wise and the main achievements of these meetings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The JCM Scheme has been introduced with the objects of (i) promoting harmonious relations, (ii) securing the greatest measure of cooperation between the Govt. in its capacity as employer, and the general body of its employees in matters of common concern and (iii) increasing the efficiency of the public service. The Scheme was introduced in October, 1966 *inter-alia* to provide for abjuration of agitational methods by the staff unions/associations for redressal of their grievances.

(b) and (c). The J.C.M. Scheme has been functioning satisfactorily.

(d) and (e). The meetings of the Joint Councils at Office, departmental and national levels are generally held regularly. At times, however, these meetings could not be held at the desired frequency for want of Agenda items, non-availability of requisite number of Staff Side Members in the Joint Council concerned, rivalry among the recognised unions/associations, friction amongst the groups in the same

recognised union etc. There are a few occasions when the councils could not meet, as the senior officers in the Ministries/Departments got preoccupied with unavoidable and important business. Notwithstanding this instructions have been issued from time to time by this Department to all nodal Ministries/Departments impressing upon them the need to ensure that the meetings of the JCM forums are held regularly. Except in very few instances, the Minutes of the meetings have been issued promptly.

(f) At the national level, five meetings of the National Council of the JCM have been held during the last 3 years on the dates indicated below :

(i) 10th/11th July, 1985.

(ii) 14th/15th January, 1986.

(iii) 29th/30th July, 1986.

(iv) 7.2.1987.

(v) 18th/19th August, 1987.

(iv) Another meeting of the National Council is to be held on 19th August, 1988.

As regards, the Departmental Council meetings, the requisite information is being collected.

The information regarding the achievements in the meetings of the National Council and Departmental Councils in Delhi is also being collected.

#### Purchase of Hotel at Macca for Haj Pilgrims

1042. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have purchased a hotel for Haj pilgrims at Macca;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that every haj is required to stay in that hotel compulsorily ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.K. TEWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Persons Killed while Undertaking Indo-Pak Fencing Work**

1043. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons killed/died during the last three months on Indo-Pak border while undertaking fencing work in Dera Baba Nanak and other areas in Punjab;

(b) the reasons and circumstances of death in each case; and

(c) the details of compensation provided to each bereaved family ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) According to the information received from the CPWD which is executing the work, no person has been killed while executing the work.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Survey for Minerals in Coastal Areas of Andhra and Maharashtra**

1045. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Indian Express dated 27th June, 1988 wherein it has been stated that according to the recent survey, coastal areas of Andhra and Maharashtra are laden with deposits of heavy minerals;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken for the exploration of these minerals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Parts of coastal stretches of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra contain heavy minerals.

(b) and (c). Atomic Minerals Division of Department of Atomic Energy has been conducting field and laboratory investigations viz. survey, sampling and estimation of heavy minerals in the beach sands of parts of the Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra coasts. Exploitation of these deposits may be taken up should the results of the above studies so warrant.

**Trend of Rainfall**

1046. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

the trend of rainfall this year in the country and its impact on agriculture (State-wise) so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : The seasonal cumulative rainfall from 1st June, 1988 to 27th July, 1988 is normal or in excess in 34 out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions in the country. About 87% of the districts have received goods rainfall (Normal or Excess).

The monsoon rains so far have been congenial for timely sowing/transplanting of kharif crops in the country except that the belated rains in Saurashtra region of Gujarat and West Rajasthan delayed the sowings of groundnut and bajra. However, with the rains received in the month of July 1988, the situation in these regions has also improved.

**Mopping up of Additional Resources**

1047. **SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY** : Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state the manner in which Government intend to mop up additional resources for the remaining part of the Seventh plan ?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHVSINH SOLANKI)** : Additional resources for the plan, as indicated in the Seventh Plan document are mobilised through rationalisation of tax structure, better compliance, countering tax avoidance, harmonisation of tax rates, adjustment in administered prices, reduction in subsidies. etc. Specific measures to be adopted by the Centre and States for the remaining part of the Seventh Plan will, however, form part of the Annual budgets.

**Seizure of Charas in Capital**

1048. **SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :**  
**SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :**  
**SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**

Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in "The Hindustan Times" dated 14 June, 1988 regarding the seizure of charas worth Rs. 14 crores in the Capital;

(b) if so, whether any arrest has been made in this regard;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM)** : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A case FIR No. 167 dated 13.6.1988 u/s 20/29/61/85 NDPS Act was registered at P.S. Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi. Five persons were arrested who are presently in judicial custody.

**Drug Addict Zones in Calcutta**

1049. **SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY** : Will the Minister of **WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of survey conducted by the West Bengal Government about drug addict zones in Calcutta and if so, whether Government have studied the report;

(b) whether it has been brought out by the survey that 40 per cent of 68,518 addicts in Calcutta are students of class 6 to class 10; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON)** : (a) The first part of the Report of the survey conducted by the West Bengal Government on the incidence of drug addiction in urban and rural areas of West Bengal has been received. The report covers both Calcutta and Municipal area of Howrah.

(b) No, Sir.

The survey report indicates the mean age of the addicts is 26 years and the educational level of 41.7 per cent of the sample ranges between class 6 and 10.

(c) Meetings have been held with both officers of West Bengal Government and Voluntary Organisations to step up efforts for drug abuse control. Government are providing financial assistance to voluntary organisations for awareness education and for setting up counselling and de-addiction centres.

**Arrangement made to Carry Haj Pilgrims**

1050. **SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO** : Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of Haj Pilgrims to visit Jeddah this year;

(b) the reasons for the refusal to Saudi Arabian Airlines to operate flights to carry Haj pilgrims from India; and

(c) the arrangements made to carry these Haj pilgrims to Jeddah ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI) : (a) As on 20th July 1988 the total number of Haj pilgrims who reached Jeddah by air and by sea under the arrangements made by the Central Haj Committee is 25,100.

(b) The Saudia airlines did not refuse to operate the flights but delayed considerably its decision to do so. Eventually it operated in cooperation with the Gulf and Kuwait airlines for Haj flights from Bombay and Delhi.

(c) The 89 flights to Jeddah 62 from Bombay, 23 from Delhi and four from Calcutta (by Jordanian Airlines) carried altogether 20,425 pilgrims. The three sailings from Bombay to Jeddah operated by the Shipping Corporation of India transported altogether 4675 pilgrims (including 25 Nepalese pilgrims).

**Proposal for Atomic Power Plant from Punjab S.E.B.**

1051. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for allotment of an atomic power plant of 2000 MW capacity to augment the installed capacity has recently been received from the Punjab State Electricity Board;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the above proposal; and

(c) the financial implications of the proposal and how these are proposed to be met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). The Punjab Government has been requesting the Government of India to locate an atomic power plant in that State. The Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy has looked at various sites in the

Northern Electricity Regions including those proposed by the State Authorities in Punjab. The Report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

**Vacant Posts in Public Sector Undertakings**

1052. SHRI RAM DHAN :

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are several industries in the public sector in which top most posts of officers are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the total number of the vacant posts upto January, 1988;

(c) the time since when these posts have been lying vacant;

(d) the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which Government propose to fill all these vacant posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As per information available there were 28 posts of Chief Executives and 54 posts of Functional Directors lying vacant as on 31.1.1988. The details are given in the Statement below.

(d) and (e). These vacancies had arisen due to various factors like superannuation of the incumbents, termination of service, expiry of tenure, resignation and lateral transfer from one enterprise to another. As per procedure, the PESB is to consider selections for Board level positions and make its recommendations, these are processed by the Government and final appointments are made only after formalities like verification of character and antecedents of appointees, their past performance, vigilance clearance are completed. Delays also occur where the appointees take time to



join or finally do not join. In some cases, as specific talent is to be spotted, time is taken to fill up such vacant posts. Selection

for Board level positions is a continuing process and efforts are taken to fill up these vacancies as early as possible.

### Statement

#### *Vacant Posts of Chief Executives and Functional Directors as on 31.1.1988*

S. No	Name of the post/enterprise	Date of vacancy
1.	2	3

#### *Chief Executives*

1.	MD, Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	10 06.87
2.	MD, Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co. Ltd.	01.08.86
3.	CMD, Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	01.01.87
4.	CMD, NTC (MS) Ltd.	24 11.86
5.	CMD, NTC (MN) Ltd.	28.2.86
6.	CMD, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	12.11.87
7.	MD, Nagaland Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd.	21.04.87
8.	Chairman, MMTC	18.09.87
9.	CMD, Engineering Projects India Ltd.	25.09.87
10.	CMD, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	12.12.87
11.	CMD, NTC (UP) Ltd.	28.11.85
12.	CMD, Hospital Services Consultancy Corpn. of India Ltd.	New post
13.	MD, Scooters India Ltd.	26 12.86
14.	CMD, NTC (Gujarat) Ltd	17.11.87
15.	Chairman, State Trading Corpn. Ltd.,	08.10.87
16.	CMD, NTC (WB and O)	16.12.87
17.	MD, Karnataka Antibiotics Ltd.	08.09.87
18.	CMD, Mazagon Dock Ltd.	20.12.87
19.	CMD, Madras Fertilisers Ltd.	31.12.87
20.	MD, Modern Food Industries Ltd.	29.09.87
21.	MD, Bharat Brakes and Vessels Ltd.	16.04.87

1	2	3
22. MD, Fluorocarbons Limited		New post
23. CMD, Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.		24.09.87
24. Chairman, National Thermal Power Corpn. Ltd.		03.11.87
25. MD, Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Ltd.		09.11.87
26. MD, Central Cottage Industries Corpn. Ltd.		02.12.87
27. CMD, National Bicycle Corpn. Ltd.		15.01.88
28. MD, Indian Tourism Development Corpn. Ltd.		18.03.87

*Functional Directors*

1. Director (Tech.), Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	22.06.87
2. Director (Fin. and Commercial) Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.,	10.06.86
3. Director (Personnel), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	02.12.86
4. Director (Personnel) NTPC	17.10.86
5. Director (Mkt), Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	18.02.86
6. Director (Finance) IBP Co. Ltd.	30.09.87
7. Director (Fin.) Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	New post
8. Director (Personnel), Bharat Electronics Ltd.	21.05.87
9. Director (Fin), Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	New Post
10. Director (Tech.), National Textile Corpn. (DPR) Ltd.	31.12.86
11. Director (Tech.), National Textile Corpn. (Guj), Ltd.	31.12.86
12. Director (Tech.) National Textile Corpn. (MP), Ltd.	31.12.86
13. Director (Fin), Neyveli Lignite Corpn.	18.08.86
14. Director (HMBP), Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	24.04.86
15. Director (Fin), Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	23.08.86
16. Director (Fin), Hindustan Copper Ltd.	17.08.87
17. Director (Productions and Projects) Maruti Udyog Ltd.	New Post
18. Director (Engineering) Metallurgical and Eng. Consultants India Ltd.	30.04.87
19. Director (Finance), Engineers India Ltd.	29.12.87

1	2	3
20.	Director (Mkt) NTC Holding Co. Ltd.	30.09.86
21.	Director (Dev.), Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	19.08.87
22.	Director (Commercial and Engg), Jessp and Co. Ltd.	28.11.86
23.	Director (Offshore) Mazagon Dock Ltd.	30.11.86
24.	Director (Fin) NTC Holding Co. Ltd.	21.12.86
25.	Member (Fin. and Admn.) International Airports Authority of India Ltd.	22.08.86
26.	Director (Commercial), Projects and Equipments Corpn.	01.11.86
27.	Director (Ops. and Projs), Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	16.10.86
28.	Director (Production) Jessop and Co., Ltd.	08.01.87
29.	Member (Fin), Oil and Natural Gas Commission	16.03.87
30.	MD (Design and Deve), Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	01.11.86
31.	Director (Personnel), MMTC	New Post
32.	Director (Materials) Maruti Udyog Ltd.	New Post
33.	Director (Tech.), Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	28.02.87
34.	Director (Operations) Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	New Post
35.	Director (Medicines) Hospital Services Consultancy Corpn. of India Ltd.	New Post
36.	Director (Finance) Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	New Post
37.	Director (Tech.), NTC Holding Co.	30.09.86
38.	Director (Fin. and Financial Operations) Power Finance Corporation	New Post
39.	Director (Fin), Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd.	02.06.86
40.	Director (Tech), British India Corpn. Ltd.	New Post
41.	Member (Operations), International Airports Authority of India	12.02.87
42.	Director (Fin) Electronics Trade and Tech. Development Corporation	01.10.85
43.	Director (Fin). Bharat Bhari Udyog Ltd.	New Post
44.	Director (Production) Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	24.02.86
45.	Director (Fin) Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	17.09.87

1	2	3
46. Director (E and D), Oil India Ltd.		30.10.87
47. Director (Finance), Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.		24.09.87
48. Executive Director (Mkt), STC		24.11.87
49. Director (Industrial), Systems and Projects, BHEL		24.11.87
50. Director (Finance), HMT		01.12.87
51. Director (Finance), Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.		30.04.86
52. Director (Finance) Instrumentation Ltd.		04.07.87
53. Director (R and D), Bharat Electronics Ltd.		05.08.87
54. Director (Tech), Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd.		10.11.86

[English]

**News Item Captioned 'Pak Buying Fighter Planes from Canberra'**

1053. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :  
SHRI M V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Pak buying fighter planes from Canberra" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 19 May, 1988;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) the precautionary steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government keeps a constant watch over all such developments that could have an adverse impact on our security and takes appropriate counter

measures. Providing further details would not be in the public interest.

**Passport Applications Pending in RPOs in Kerala**

1055. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passport applications pending with various Regional Passport Offices in Kerala for a period of more than one month, as on 30 June, 1988; and

(b) the time since when these are pending with the Passport Offices and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI) : (a) 21,856 passport applications are pending with the Regional Passport Offices at Cochin and Kozhikode in the State of Kerala for a period of more than one month as on 30-6-1988.

(b) 169 applications are pending over a year. 7272 applications are pending over three months and the remainder between one and three months. This is mainly due to non-receipt of police verification reports or complete particulars from the applicants.

**Third Round of Talks on Siachen Issue**

1056. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :**

**SHRI MADAN PANDEY :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the third round of India-Pakistan talks to resolve the Siachen issue was held in the third week of May, 1988 at Islamabad;

(b) if so, outcome of the talks;

(c) whether further talks in this regard are proposed in the future;

(d) if so, when and where the talks are proposed to be held; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (e). The third round of official level talks between the Defence Secretaries of India and Pakistan on the Siachen issue was held at Islamabad from 18th to 20th May, 1988. The two sides considered certain specific proposals and agreed to examine these further to seek a peaceful solution to this issue, in accordance with the Simla Agreement.

It was also agreed that the next round of talks would be held at New Delhi during August-September '88 on mutually convenient dates.

**Recruitment of Officers in I.S.T.M.**

1057. **SHRI MANIK REDDY :**

**SHRI C. SAMBU :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management recruits its faculty members and officers on deputation basis only;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any plan to select

the faculty members by open competition on regular basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A wide field of choice of serving officers is available for making selection. Also faculty members are well-conversant with the practical problems/practices being followed in the Government. Thus, the training is experience based.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

**Solar Cells by BHEL to ISRO**

1058. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the bulk of the solar cells manufactured by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) for use by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) was found to be of sub-standard quality and, therefore, rejected;

(b) if so, whether any proto-types of the cells were supplied to ISRO by the BHEL;

(c) whether any part of the machinery or equipment used in the ASLV-D2 which plunged into sea minutes after take-off on the 13 July, 1988 was supplied either by the BHEL or any other Public Sector Undertaking, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any stringent test procedures were adopted or applied by the ISRO to test them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (e). A Statement is given below.

**Statement****"Solar Cells by BHEL to ISRO"**

(a) The manufacturing of solar cells involves complex developmental efforts. Though the cells manufactured by BHEL came close to meeting acceptable quality, they did not fully meet ISRO's specifications. BHEL did not further pursue its efforts for

developing cells of acceptable quality due to techno-economic reasons.

(b) No, Sir. No prototypes were supplied. Regular batches of cells were offered for testing and acceptance.

(c) The public sector industries which participated in the development of ASLV-D2 and the items/products with which each was concerned are given below :

Name	Item/Product
1. HAL Aircraft Division/Space Cell, Bangalore.	Light alloy structures, such as inter-stages and base shrouds.
2. Mishra Dhatu Nigam, Hyderabad	Titanium billets for gas bottles used in control systems.
3. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Hardwar/Bhopal	15CDV6 steel blooms and large size forged rings used in the motor cases, muldings for insulation of domes of AS3 and AS4 (Stage 3 and 4 of ASLV).
4. Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Madras (TANSI)	Drill jigs, special fixtures, fasteners.
5. Bharat Electronics Limited Bangalore.	Electronic components and ground support equipment (Servo systems, PCM Systems).
6. Electronic Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad.	Electronic components, metal film resistors.
7. Keltron, Trivandrum.	Electronic parts and systems.
8. BDL, Hyderabad.	Control components.
9. Republic Forge Hyderabad.	15CDV6 High Strength Steel, EN24 Stainless Steel, Titanium Alloy forgings for gas bottles.
10. IDPL, Hyderabad.	Hydrazine hydrate for control systems.

(d) and (e). All the material/components are subjected to rigorous quality testing procedures. The material/components are accepted only after such tests.

**Appointment of Chief Executives in  
Public Sector Undertakings**

1059. **SHRI MANIK SANYAL :**

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :**

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :**

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :**

**DR. SUDHIR ROY :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether appointment of over 80 Chief Executives of Public Sector units in the country is awaiting clearance of the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) whether the delay is due to any possible change in existing policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

**Drug Counselling Centres in Delhi**

1060. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have taken some steps to redress the problems being faced by persons cured of drug addiction;

(b) whether Union Government two years ago launched seven counselling centres in Delhi as a part of a pilot project to evolve cost effective methods of dealing with problems of drug abuse; and

(c) if so, the details regarding their functioning and the progress made so far by these counselling centres ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. In 1986 seven counselling centres and one De-addiction centre for counselling and treatment of drug addicts were set up in Delhi by the Ministry of Welfare to four Delhi based voluntary organisations. These centres are being continued on year to year basis since then. In addition, 24 more counselling centres and 7 De-addiction Centres have been sanctioned to voluntary organisations in different parts of the country. These centres are providing counselling, guidance, treatment and after care to the victims as also their families, peer groups etc.

**Report on Ammunitions Manufactured by Ordnance Factories**

1061. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director General of Inspection (DGI) has been entrusted with

the work of examining the ammunition manufactured and supplied by Ordnance Factories for use by the Indian Army;

(b) whether DGI has been submitting its findings on the defects;

(c) whether reports are scrutinized and action taken on these findings;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if so, action taken against the officers responsible in this regard during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (e). Statement in reply is given below.

#### Statement

The Directorate General of Quality Assurance (DGQA); earlier designated as Directorate General of Inspection (DGI) is, *inter-alia*, entrusted with the work of final acceptance inspection of the ammunition manufactured and supplied by Ordnance Factories for use by the Indian Army.

After inspection of ammunition, the DGQA submits its findings to the manufacturing agency *viz.* Ordnance Factories in the form of inspection notes. These inspection notes, apart from indicating the quantities accepted and rejected, also point out the reasons of rejection *viz.* defects noticed *viz-a-viz* the stipulated requirements.

Based on the nature of defects pointed out by the DGQA (earlier DGI) rectifications/modifications of the stores, wherever possible, are carried out by the Ordnance Factories. Action is also taken by the Ordnance Factories for improvement in product design, production processes, quality of materials etc., in consultation with Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and DGQA. There has been no instance during the last three years warranting any action against any officer in this regard.

#### Survey about Drug Addicts

1062. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently completed a survey to assess the prevalence of the menace of addiction among the students;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the survey covered Maharashtra also and if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A multi-centered study on Drug Abuse among students was sponsored in 1985 covering four metropolitan cities (Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras) and five non-metropolitan cities (Jaipur, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Jabalpur, and Varanasi). A consolidated Report covering the findings in these cities had been submitted by the Department of Psychiatry, All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. The general findings of the Study are given in the statement below.

#### Statement

The main features, findings of the Report are given below :

1. Contrary to all expectations, prevalence rate of drug abuse for all drugs among students has come down in 1986 as compared to 1976.
2. The assumption that non-metropolitan cities are less prone to drug use is proved contrary because the rate of drug use in Jabalpur, Varanasi, Bangalore and Hyderabad has shown increase over metropolitan cities.
3. The use of pain killers and tobacco is higher in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay whereas rest of the drugs are in excess use in non-metropolitan cities.
4. The use of alcohol, tobacco is almost double among men as compared to women in non-metropolitan cities.

5. The rate of use of pain killers among women was found to be more than men.
6. The use of alcohol and tobacco among students remained the same since 1976 in seven cities *i. e.* Bombay, Delhi, Hyderabad, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Madras and Varanasi with no upward trend.
7. It is found that drug use tended to increase upto under graduate level and then shows a decline at the post-graduate level.
8. Religion was not found to exercise effective social control in restraining drug use among students.
9. Higher percentage of drug use was found among the students coming from nuclear families as compared to joint families. Family has still been found to be restraining influence on drug abuse among the students. Students staying outside families have been found using drugs at a higher percentage as compared to those staying within families.
10. The use of drugs by the students has been found higher among distinction holders and failures as compared to average students.
11. Students receiving higher pocket money are found to be higher drug users as compared to students receiving lesser pocket money.
12. Use of drugs is found higher among the students from English medium schools and with parents using alcohol or tobacco as compared to non-English medium school students and parents not using alcohol or tobacco.
13. More girls have been found habitual abstainers out of their own choice than boys.

[Translation]

Record on Wealth Possessed by Government Officials

1063. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :



Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure adopted for ascertaining the wealth possessed by the Government officials;

(b) whether any record of their wealth is kept since the time of their joining service; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) :** (a) to (c). All Government servants except holders of Group 'D' posts, on their first appointment are required to submit a return of their assets and liabilities giving full particulars regarding movable and immovable properties including shares, debentures and cash etc. Every Group 'A' or Group 'B' Government servant is also required to submit an annual return giving information regarding his immovable property. The various reports and returns obtained from the Government servants are kept on record. Besides, a Government servant may, at any time, be asked to furnish a full and complete statement of movable and immovable property held or acquired by him.

[*English*]

**Harijans Entry into Temple**

**1064. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the temples and other religious places, if any, where Harijans are not allowed but where people belonging to any other caste or creed are allowed; and

(b) whether Government have taken any action to ensure that no restrictions are placed against the Harijans in the matter of entry and Darshan in any part of the temple as they are open to others ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) :** (a) and (b). No specific incident of denial of temple entry has come to the notice of Government of India,

According to Article 17 of the Constitution, untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is prohibited. Section 3 of the protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 prohibits any discrimination on the ground of 'untouchability' in allowing entry into any place of public worship which is open to others professing the same religion or from worshipping or offering prayers or performing any religious service in any place of public worship, or bathing in, or using the water of, any sacred tank, well, spring or water-course (river or lake or bathing at any ghat of such tank, water-course, river or lake) in the same manner and to the same extent as is permissible to the other persons professing the same religion or any section thereof, as such person.

The Government of India has been impressing upon the States/Union Territories to ensure due compliance with all the provisions of the PCR Act, 1955.

**Passports Issued by Regional Passport Offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras**

**1065. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to complete the process of the applications for passports within a week by the Regional Passport Offices has been implemented;

(b) if so, the average number of applications for passports received in the Regional Passport Office, Bombay Calcutta and Madras and the average number of passports issued per month from these Regional Passport Offices during the last six months;

(c) the number of applications rejected per month at these Regional Passport Offices during the period; and

(d) the reasons for rejection of these applications ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K. K. TEWARI) :** (a) The Passport Offices have been instructed to issue passports in the normal course within a week of receipt of clear police reports provided

the applications are complete in all respects. These instructions have been implemented by the Passport Offices except when there is rush of work beyond the capacity of the staff provided in the Passport Offices.

(b) Station Monthly average during the last months (January-June, 1988)

	Applications received	Passport issued
Bombay	19,489	18,452
Calcutta	4,222	4,026
Madras	7,309	6,302

(c) No application was rejected by these offices during the last 6 months.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Production and Consumption of Heavy Water

1066. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the installed capacity for production of heavy water as on the 1st April of the last three years;

(b) the actual annual production during the last three years;

(c) the actual consumption of heavy water by the atomic research and power reactors during the last three years; and

(d) the quantity of heavy water imported during the last three years, country-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The capacity of the operating heavy water plants during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 are 255 MT, 255 MT and 365 MT respectively.

(b) to (d). Heavy water being a strategic material, it is not in the national interest to reveal the actual consumption and production figures. The capacities of the existing and planned heavy water plants are

expected to ensure self sufficiency with respect of heavy water for the Nuclear Power Programme and for research reactors. However, heavy water required for the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Units 1 and 2 is imported from the Soviet Union.

#### News-Item Captioned 'China's New Rapid Paratroop Force'

1067. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :  
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "China's new rapid paratroop force." appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 16 June, 1988;

(b) if so, whether China is deploying new airborne rapid response unit which can be dangerous for the neighbouring countries; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government and further precautionary steps Government propose to contemplate in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE ((SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the press report about China organising a new rapid deployment force. The deployment of such a force would impart considerable flexibility to China's military strategy in relation to her neighbours.

(c) Government keeps a watch on all developments which have a bearing on national security with a view to ensuring full defence preparedness.

#### Central Assistance in Setting up Design and Research Centres in Kerala

1068. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to assist Kerala in setting up design, research and development and training centres in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of States which have these centres at present and the States which are going to have them immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government of India, Department of Electronics has recently taken over the Electronics Research and Development Centre (ERDC) in Kerala. Department of Electronics has decided to set Centre for Electronics Design and Technology (CEDT) at Calicut in the State with the objectives to offer a variety of training programmes in all aspects of electronic products development and manufacturing, to train potential entrepreneurs and designers in electronics, to serve as a focal point in the State for assisting Small Scale industries, in the area of Self-employment and to collaborate with industries, R and D laboratories etc.

(c). There is no Central ERDC in any other State at present. However, Government of India, Department of Electronics is planning to set up some more regional ERDCs in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal and Maharashtra. These will be set up in close coordination with the respective State Electronics Development Corporations viz. UPTRON, PSEDC, WEBEL and MELTRON.

CEDTs are already in operation at Bangalore, Srinagar and Aurangabad. Department of Electronics has decided to set up CEDTs in Imphal (Manipur), Gorakhpur (U.P.), Mohali (Punjab) and Calicut (Kerala).

#### Facilities to Punjab Migrants

1069. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA :

DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons migrated from Punjab to Delhi and other parts of

the country due to terrorists threat upto April, 1988 and the number of them who have returned;

(b) the number of families allotted houses in Delhi;

(c) the number of houses proposed to be given during this year;

(d) the total amount of compensation given to such families living in Delhi;

(e) the criteria of giving house and compensation to such families;

(f) whether there is any scheme to give employment to one of the members of such families; and

(g) if so, the number of persons employed so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Government of Punjab, 8035 families have moved from Punjab to different States upto 31st May, 1988. 786 families have since returned to Punjab from Delhi and other States.

(b) 1,860 families.

(c) 600 semi-pucca tenements as per present programme.

(d) No compensation has been provided to the migrant families. However, financial assistance for food at the rate of Rs. 10 per member per day, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1000 per family per month is being given.

(e) Houses are provided on first come-first served basis.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

#### [Translation]

Electronics Industry in Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh

1070. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal or propose to set up any electronic industry in public sector in the

backward and no industry district of Azamgarh of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). There is no such specific proposal from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh under consideration of the Government of India. However, the Union Government give financial assistance in the form of backward area subsidy for setting up Electronic Units in such areas.

As a general policy, Department of Electronics gives necessary guidance whenever required to the State Governments' endeavour to create climate conducive to set up electronics industry.

[English]

#### Confiscation of Passports of Indian Citizens

1071. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Regional Passport Offices at various centres have confiscated passports of Indian citizens;

(b) if so, how many passports were confiscated during 1987-88 upto date all over the country; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K. K. TEWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Passport Offices have been exercising the powers vested in them under the Passports Act, 1987 to impound passports depending upon the circumstances of each case.

(b) and (c), The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### Medical Facilities to Haj Pilgrims

1072. SHRI KHURSID ALAM KHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether reports have often been received about the shortage of staff to take care of the pilgrims at Haj time in Macca and Madina;

(b) whether the medical facilities provided are inadequate and supply of medicine is much less than the requirements;

(c) whether ambulance facilities are not satisfactory; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet pilgrims requirements adequately and satisfactorily ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K. K. TEWARI) : (a) to (c). No, Sir.

(d) While it is primarily the responsibility of the Saudi Government to provide medical facilities to all Haj Pilgrims in Saudi Arabia through their hospitals/dispensaries in the Haj area of Makkah and Madina, Government also maintain a permanent dispensary at Makkah and several branch dispensaries, during the Haj season at Makkah and Madina. These dispensaries, for which Government has supplied from India adequate supplies of medicines (costing Rs. 4.6 lakhs during Haj 1988) are staffed by a medical mission deputed for the Haj season by Government. The medical mission consists of 20 doctors and 20 para medical staff including female doctors and female nurses.

Government have approved in principle the construction in Makkah of a ten bed hospital for the aged and the chronically ill.

The medical facilities available to Indian Haj pilgrims (including the new ambulance van provided to our Consulate General during Haj 1988) in Saudi Arabia are adequate and satisfactory.

#### Manufacture of Video Projection System By F.C.I.I.

1073. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will

the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. proposes to manufacture Video Projection System with high intensity projection picture-tubes that may cater to audience of over 500;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expected cost of the same; and

(c). when is it likely to be marketed in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The projection TVs are front projection type which employs separate high intensity screen and three high intensity picture tubes. Model ECT 3015 will have a screen of 162 cms. (5 ft.) diagonal length and will cost Rs. 82,300 plus Sales Tax. Model ECT 3000 will have a screen of 244 cms. (8 ft.) diagonal length and will cost Rs. 85,700 plus Sales Tax. The above prices are inclusive of 25% Excise Duty and 5% Special Excise Duty but are exclusive of freight, packing and Insurance.

(c) The Company has already started

marketing two model viz. ECT 3000 and ECT 3015.

#### Freedom Fighter Pension Cases from Hoshiarpur

1074. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 6 April, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 5910 regarding Freedom Fighters Pension cases for Hoshiarpur district and state ?

(a) the number of cases of freedom fighters belonging to Hoshiarpur district recommended by Punjab Government to Union Government for grant of Freedom Fighter Pension till December, 1987;

(b) the number of Freedom Fighters who have been sanctioned Freedom Fighters Pension; and

(c) the number of Freedom Fighters whose cases have been rejected giving reasons for rejection in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c). On 6.4.88 an assurance to collect the information and to place it on the table of the House was given in regard to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5910. This assurance has since been implemented *vide* this Ministry's O. M. No. 15/PQ/88-FFNZ dated 14 June, 1988 copy of which is given below.

## 10th Session, 1988 of VII Lok Sabha Ministry of Home Affairs

Question No. and date	Subject	Promise made	When and how fulfilled	Remarks
Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5910 dated 6.4.88 by Shri Kamal Chaudhry	Freedom Fighters Pension cases for Hoshiarpur District. Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to State :	(a), (b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.	(a), (b) and (c) According to the State Government 1285 cases including Ex. INA cases belonging to Hoshiarpur Distt. have been recommended by the Punjab Government. Out of these pension has been sanctioned in 922 cases (including INA).	The assurance has been fulfilled within the time limit
	(a) the number of freedom fighters belonging to Hoshiarpur Distt. recommended by Punjab Government to Union Government for grant of freedom fighters Samman Pension till December, 1987;			
	(b) the number of freedom fighters who have been sanctioned Freedom Fighters Samman pension; and			The remaining cases have been rejected because the claimed suffering could not be established in terms of the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980.
	(c) the number of freedom fighters whose case have been rejected giving reasons for rejection in each case ?			

**Talks between India and Pakistan on  
Afghan Problem**

1075. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Pakistan have made efforts in dispelling misunderstanding of each other's perceptions towards a solution of the Afghan problem;

(b) if so, whether Pakistan and Indian delegations met at Islamabad in May, 1988 in this connection; and

(c) if so, to what extent India's efforts to dispel Pakistan's fears and misunderstanding had been successful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) India has from time to time made efforts to dispel Pakistan's misperceptions about our approach to the Afghan issue. Pakistan has also sought to explain its stand.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Not to any appreciable extent. We shall, however keep up our efforts in this regard.

**Location of Atomic Power Plant at  
Nagarjunasagar**

1076. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTHY :

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision on the question of locating Atomic Power Plant at Nagarjunasagar in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and if not, when it will be finalised;

(c) whether any team of officers recently visited the site at Nagarjunasagar; and

(d) what are the facilities available here and what will be the expenditure to be incurred in this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (d). The Site Selection Committee appointed by the Department of Atomic Energy has evaluated several sites in Andhra Pradesh including Nagarjuna Sagar for setting up of Nuclear Power Plants. The report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government. Officers of DAE visit on a routine basis, the potential sites to collect relevant site data.

**Development of Visakhapatnam Naval  
Base**

1077. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government for the development of Visakhapatnam Naval Base;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expected capacity of the base to be increased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Workshops, docking and other facilities required for the maintenance of naval ships are being established. Further details cannot be disclosed in the interest of national security.

**Activities of Private Detective/Security  
Agencies**

1078. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Police Commission had made any recommendation for regulating the activities of private detective/security agencies in big cities of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the recommendation ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) :** (a) and (b). The National Police Commission had recommended a system of licencing, with appropriate statutory basis, to control the working of private detective agencies.

(c) The recommendation of the Commission was examined in detail in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories and it was decided not to go in for a Central legislation in this regard.

#### **Indo-French Cooperation in Science and Technology**

**1079. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-French Committee on Science and Technology has agreed to further extend the mutual cooperation in various new areas;

(b) if so, the new areas identified; and

(c) by when the agreements are likely to be reached in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indo-French Joint Committee on Science and Technology has recommended to extend collaboration by identifying a limited number of new themes of mutual interest. Some areas were brought to the attention of Joint Committee and these are being examined.

(c) No specific dates can be indicated as proposals are received at intermittent periods.

#### **Indian Prisoners Handed over by Pakistan at Wagah Border**

**1080. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE;**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian prisoners handed over by Pakistan at Wagah border in March, 1988;

(b) how many of these prisoners were found mentally unsound, sick and physical wrecked due to the inhuman torture in Pakistani jails; and

(c) the reaction of Government with regard thereto and the measures taken to rehabilitate these persons ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) :** (a) 110.

(b) While 10 prisoners were found to be mentally unsound many were physically and mentally affected by the treatment meted out to them in Pakistani Jail.

(c) Government have protested to the Government of Pakistan against the treatment meted out to Indian prisoners in Pakistani Jails. All the repatriates have returned home barring seven who are being provided medical care.

#### **National Income**

**1081. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for the National Income during 1986-87 and the achievement; and

(b) the target fixed for 1987-88, and whether it has been achieved ?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) :** (a) and (b). National Income targets are not fixed annually. However, the Seventh Five Year Plan aims at a growth in domestic product (at factor cost) of 5.0 per cent per annum. During the Year 1986-87 the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) recorded a growth of 4.0 per cent. Full data are not yet available for assessing the rate of growth during the year 1987-88.



[Translation]

**Defence Equipments Carried Back by  
IPKF**

**1082. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether defence equipments were carried back by the Indian Peace Keeping Force battalions who returned from Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). Some IPKF troops have been deinducted as their services were no longer required in Sri Lanka. Weapons and equipment held by these units have also been brought back. It will not be desirable to disclose details.

[English]

**Soviet help for Nuclear Energy Programme**

**1083. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union has extended its all possible help to India in implementing its nuclear energy programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). India and Soviet Union have decided in principle to cooperate in the setting up of a nuclear power Station consisting of two units of 1000 MWe pressurised water reactors using enriched uranium as fuel. The details of this cooperation are being finalised. This project is additional to our own programme of setting up 10,000 MWe of nuclear power by 2000 A.D., using natural uranium heavy water reactors,

**Visit of Defence Minister to Sri Lanka**

**1084. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he paid a visit to Sri Lanka on May 30, 1988; and

(b) the gist of the talk he had with the representatives of the Sri Lankan Government ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Raksha Mantri visited Sri Lanka from 30th May 1988 to 1st June 1988. During this visit, discussions were held with the Sri Lankan Government on the progress made in the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement. The discussions covered developments in Sri Lanka and further steps required to be taken by both the countries to ensure the implementation of the various provisions of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement as expeditiously as feasible.

**Charter of Demands Submitted by  
Pithoragarh Ex-Servicemen**

**1085. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ex-servicement had recently submitted a charter of demands to him in Pithoragarh city in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the date on which the charter of demands was submitted and the main demands listed therein; and

(c) the steps taken so far to fulfil the demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 26.10.87, a charter of demands was submitted and the main points therein are as follows :

- (i) Setting up of a Sainik School at Pithoragarh for the children of Servicemen and reserving 80% of the seats for the children of Pithoragarh area.

- (ii) Setting up of a Poly-technic at Pithoragarh for boys and girls wherein free education be given for the widows and dependents of Defence personnel.
  - (iii) At least 25% reservation for dependents of serving defence personnel and of ex-servicemen, in both Governmental and non-governmental agencies.
  - (iv) To remove the minimum educational qualification of 10th standard pass for enrolment in the Army as most of the children of the soldiers have not been able to pass the 10th standard due to service conditions.
  - (v) Setting up of an Electronic Industrial Unit in each block of Pithoragarh with reservation in employment to the widows and dependents of ex-servicemen.
  - (vi) The proposed widening of road between Tanakpur and Tawaghat to be taken up on a war footing.
  - (vii) Construction of an Air Field at Pithoragarh.
- (c) Points (i), (ii) and (v) in (b) above are matters within the purview of the State administration. Regarding setting up of a Sainik School, such a proposal is considered only at the instance of the State Government which has to meet the capital expenditure and a major portion of recurring expenditure. Setting up of a Polytechnic as well as electronic industrial units in Pithoragarh have to be considered by the State Administration. A copy of the memorandum has been sent to State Government for consideration at their level.

Regarding reservation in employment for dependents, dependents of those killed in action or of those whose death is attributable to causes aggravated by military service are given Priority II A for employment through employment exchange. No reservation is possible for employment in Government for dependents of serving defence personnel and of ex-servicemen.

As for reducing entry qualification for enrolment in the Army, educational quali-

fication of 10th Class pass was introduced from 1st April 1986 in respect of Normal Entry Rate Categories in view of sophistication of weaponry and modernisation of the Army. However, a dispensation of lower educational standard has been given upto 31st March 1989 to certain classes/areas where adequate educational facilities do not exist. Further there are 33 trades for which the education standard continues to be class 8 or class 5 pass or 'Literate in his own Language', depending on the trade. It is, however, not possible to make a general relaxation only for wards of servicemen or ex-servicemen.

Regarding the construction of an Air Strip at Pithoragarh, it is reported that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sanctioned the construction of an Air Strip at Naini Seni at Pithoragarh and entrusted the construction to the Border Roads Organisation. U.P. Government is in the process of taking possession of the land.

The Tanakpur-Tawaghat Road is being maintained by the Border Roads Organisation to Class IX specification (6.1 metres wide formation surfaced). There is no proposal to widen this road.

#### Nodal Agency for Monitoring District Level Planning

1086. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to initiate the planning process from the district level;

(b) if so, the nodal agency at the district level for implementation and monitoring of plan process; and

(c) the details of the structure and purview of such a agency ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The structure of implementing and monitoring agency at the distt. level varies from State to State. In some States, development programmes, particularly rural development programmes, are being implemented and monitored by

Panchayati Raj bodies. In others, it is still the responsibility of line departments from the State Governments. In some States Coordination between implementing agencies at the district level is still generally secured through the Office of Collector/Deputy Commissioner.

#### Atrocities on SCs/STs in Bihar

1088. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number atrocities committed on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bihar during the last four months;

(b) whether investigations were made into the causes of these incidents; and

(c) whether the culprits in the above cases were apprehended and prosecuted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the House, thereafter.

#### Indian Citizens Held up in Bangladesh

1089. SHRI PRATAP RAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 4th July, 1988 stating that certain Indian nationals have been held up in Bangladesh on various charges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to get them released ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The High Commission of India in Dhaka has sought details from the Bangladesh Government about the indentities of the detained persons and the charges on which they are held. They have also sought consular access to these persons to assist in their release.

#### PM's Visit to China

1090. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister's projected visit to China has been finalised; and

(b) if not whether the matter is being reconsidered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Rocket Launch Capability

1091. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) ther position of India *vis-a-vis* China in regard to rocket launch capabilities;

(b) whether China has gone to the extent of providing commercial-launches on its rockets;

(c) if so, whether these developments have security aspects so far as we are concerned; and

(d) by what time India will achieve capability to launch heavy satellites like other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

#### Statement

#### Rocket Launch Capability

(a) India has proven capability to launch 50 kg class satellites in near earth orbit. China has capability to launch about 2550 kg class satellites into a low earth orbit and 950 kg class satellites into a geo-stationary transfer orbit/450 kg class satellites in the geo-stationary orbit.

(b) China has offered commercial launches recently to outsiders, according to available press reports.

(a) China providing commercial launches will not have any additional impact on security aspects.

(d) The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV), under development will have capability to place 1000 kg class remote sensing satellites into sun-synchronous polar orbit; further augmentation of launch vehicle capability to launch INSAT-II class satellites into geo-stationary orbit is also envisaged.

#### Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1092. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of WELFARE : be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to set up a corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with a share capital of Rs. 50 crores;

(b) if so, the composition and functions of the corporation; and

(c) whether similar corporations are proposed to be set up at the states level ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) and (b). The Government have proposed to set up a National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation with a share capital of Rs. 50 crores. As announced by the Finance Minister while presenting the Central Government Budget for 1988-89, this Corporation will play a catalytic role in developing schemes for employment generation and financing pilot programmes which can then be taken up by the State level Corporations and other agencies active in this field. This Corporation will also work with nationalised banks and NABARD in improving the flow of financial assistance to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The objective would be to innovate, experiment and promote rather than replicate the work of the existing agencies. The details of the composition and functions of the Corporation are being finalised.

(c) Scheduled Castes Development Corporations are already functioning in 21 States/UTs having substantial population of Scheduled Castes. The Corporation in 6 States viz, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal are serving both SCs and STs. The Corporations in Maharashtra and J and K are for SCs and Other Backward Classes. In Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Tripura, separate STFDCs exist, in addition to SCDCs, to serve STs exclusively.

#### India's Help Sought by Nigeria in Removing Chemical Waste

1093. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nigerian Government has sought India's help in removing the dangerous chemical waste from the Nigerian shores;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to offer services of Indian experts in helping Nigeria in the above matter; and

(c) what are the other countries willing to help Nigeria ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI) : (a) and (b). Government of India were approached by the Government of Nigeria in connection with the handling of toxic waste which was dumped in the State of Bendel in that Country. Government responded positively to this request for assistance but in the meantime the toxic waste was reshipped.

(c) Britain, the United States and organisations like the International Atomic Agency were also approached for assistance.

#### Financial Support to Scientific Institutions

1094. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been extending financial support to various scientific institutions/universities etc. to undertake marine research programme;

(b) whether a Development Fund has been created for that purpose;

(c) if so, the year since when Government are extending financial support to different institutions/universities; and

(d) the amount of financial assistance extended to those institutes and universities during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. A Marine Research and Development Fund has been created for this purpose.

(c) The Department of Ocean Development has been extending financial supports to the different Institutions/Universities since 1983.

(d) During the last three years, the financial assistance extended to various Institutes/Universities under the Marine Research Development Fund Programme is as follows :

1987-88	Rs. 32.01 lakhs
1986-87	Rs. 59.22 lakhs
1985-86	Rs. 50.68 lakhs

The total grants-in-aid and financial assistance extended to all the Institutes/Universities including the national laboratories, IITs etc. during the last three years including the assistance under Marine Research Development Fund Programme is as follows :

1987-88	Rs. 5.66 crores
1986-87	Rs. 5.01 crores
1985-86	Rs. 3.50 crores

[Translation]

Amount Allocated to Rajasthan for Development of Transport

1095. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the total amount allocated by Union Government to Rajasthan for the development of the means of Transport during the last three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan period and the total amount proposed to be allocated in the next two years ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) : A Statement showing Seventh Plan and Annual Plan approved outlays of the first four years of the Plan in respect of Transport Sector (Roads and Bridges and Road Transport) as provided in the State Plan of Rajasthan is given below. The data with regard to Statewise Central investment are not maintained.

#### Statement

*Seventh Plan/Annual Plan Outlays—State Plan—Rajasthan (Transport Sector)*

(Rs. Crores)

VII Plan agreed outlay	Approved outlays				Total approved outlays (Cols 3 to 6)	Balance left for 1989-90
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		
126.92	18.50	20.29	23.15	30.75	92.69	34.23

[English]

**Weather Forecasting Centre in New Delhi**

1096. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to establish a Centre for intermediate range weather forecasting in New Delhi;

(b) whether the Centre would be set up with the cooperation of United States;

(c) if so, when that Centre is expected to be set up; and

(d) the other scientific areas in which Indo-US joint collaboration has been established ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

Government of India recently approved establishment of a National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting, in New Delhi.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The Centre is expected to start functioning in about 18 months.

(d) Indo-US joint collaboration has been established in the following areas :

- Physical and Material Science
- Earth Sciences
- Atmospheric and Marine Sciences
- Energy
- Environment and Ecology
- Health, Medical, and Life Science
- Agriculture
- Biomass
- Engineering and Solid State Sciences
- Health
- Monsoon.

**Seizure of Heroin in Delhi**

1097. DR. (MRS.) T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether heroin worth Rs. 10 crores in the international market has been seized in New Delhi during July, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check drug trafficking ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On receipt of secret information, one Shashi Bhushan Padhi, was apprehended near DTC Bus Stop, Teen Murti, New Delhi and 2 kg. of white heroin was recovered from his possession. A case FIR No. 132 dated 5.7.88 u/s 21/61/85-NDPS Act, was registered at Police Station Chankyapuri and Shashi Bhushan arrested.

(c) The following steps have been taken :

Some active drug traffickers operating inter-state and also internationally have been indentified. A constant watch is being maintained on them and on the drug smugglers/pedlars reportedly receiving consignments from the traffickers. Extra efforts have been made by the Delhi Police through police Stations, special staff, the Anti-Narcotics Cells of Crime and Vigilance Branches to apprehend drug pedlars/traffickers/smugglers and to make seizures. Close liaison is being maintained with other enforcement agencies. The Government have recently issued an ordinance called "Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Ordinance, 1988. Effective use of the same is being made to curb such activities.

**SAARC Meeting**

1098. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the next meeting of SAARC Council of Ministers is proposed to be held in Kathmandu in August, 1988;

(b) if so, the details of the agenda proposed to be discussed in the said meeting;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India has offered certain items of its own on the agenda; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The agenda given in the statement below provides for the consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee of the Foreign Secretaries, including their report on the question of admission of new members, granting of observer or guest status in the Association and establishment of relations with similar organisations. In addition, the Council will also consider reports on the implementation of certain important measures already taken particularly the ratification of the SAARC Regional Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and the establishment of the South Asian Food Security Reserve.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

#### Statement

*Council of Ministers : Fifth Session  
Kathmandu, August 11-12, 1988*

#### Provisional Agenda

1. Opening of the Meeting.
2. Adoption of the Agenda.
3. General Statements.
4. Consideration of the Report of the Tenth Session of the Standing Committee.
5. Consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on the question of admission of new members, granting of observer/guest status in the Association and the aspect of the establishment of relations with similar organisations.

6. Consideration of the Report on the review of progress on the Ratification of the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism.

7. Consideration of the Report on progress with regard to the South Asian food Security Reserve.

8. Consideration of the dates for the sixth session of the Council of Ministers.

9. Consideration of the dates for the Fourth SAARC Summit.

10. Any other matter.

11. Adoption of the Report.

#### Sponsoring of ST Officers for Long Term Foreign Training Courses

1099. SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CHOUDHURY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether adequate number of Scheduled Tribe Officers were sponsored for long term foreign training courses during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) if not, the steps taken to ensure that adequate number of ST officers are represented in various types of long term courses during 1989-90; and

(c) the total number of Scheduled Tribe officers proposed to be sponsored for such courses during 1989-90 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) four Scheduled Tribe Officers were sponsored for long term foreign training courses during 1988-89. Number of Scheduled Tribe Officers sponsored for long term foreign training courses during 1987-88 is three.

(b) Does not arise. However, it may be added that while making nominations for foreign training programmes it is always kept in mind that adequate representation is to given to SC/ST Officers in all courses including the long term courses,

(c) It is not possible to say at this stage as to how many Scheduled Tribe Officers will be sponsored for long term foreign training courses during 1989-90, as nominations for various foreign training courses are under process.

#### **Inclusion of Tribal Languages in UPSC Examination**

1100. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether tribal candidates are at a disadvantage in competing for the Central services, as not a single tribal language has so far been included in the UPSC examinations;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any decision to include any of the developing seven tribal languages, for which the Central Institute of Indian Languages at Mysore has prepared the reference material;

(c) the likely date by which it would be done; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). Of the examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, only the scheme of the Civil Services (Main) Examination provides for an optional subject on the literature of any one of 23 languages, including the languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and other important international languages. There is no proposal to include any other Indian language as an optional subject for the Examination.

The list of optional subject for the Civil Services Examination has been drawn up keeping in view various factors such as the number of candidates likely to opt for the subjects, the need to avoid too large a number of subject and the feasibility of maintaining reasonable uniformity of standards.

The scheme of the Civil Services (Main) Examination also provides for a compulsory qualifying paper of matriculation standard on any one of the Indian languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. However, the candidates hailing from certain North Eastern States and from the State of Sikkim, who might not have got an opportunity to study an Indian language included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, are allowed exemption from appearing at the compulsory Indian Language paper.

For the Civil Services Examinations held in the past, the Commission were able to recommend the requisite number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribe communities against all the vacancies reserved for them.

#### **Benches of Central Administrative Tribunal in States**

1101. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Administrative Tribunal Benches in each State has since been set up;

(b) if so, the dates on which each Tribunal has been set up alongwith their composition as on date;

(c) whether any vecancies exist as on date in any one of these Benches; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the likely dates by which these would be filled up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). 14 Benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal have been set up in different parts of the Country so far. Initially 5 Benches were established on 1.11.1985 at Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. 3 more Benches were established on 3rd March, 1986 at Bangalore, Chandigarh and Guwahati. Another 6 Benches were set up on 30th June, 1986 at Ahmedabad, Cuttack, Hyderabad, Jabalpur, Jodhpur and Patna.



The Central Administrative Tribunal is headed by a Chairman with headquarter at Principal Bench, Delhi. At other places it is composed of a Vice-Chairman and Members.

(c) and (d). 4 posts of Vice-Chairman and 15 posts of Members are presently lying vacant at these places. Government has already steps to fill up the vacancies in accordance with the procedure prescribed under the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985. However, it may not be possible to indicate any precise time when these will be finalised.

#### Child Sacrifice

1102. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 25 November, 1987 to the Starred Question No. 274 regarding Child Sacrifice and state :

(a) the information regarding the incidents of child sacrifices received from various States; and

(b) the steps taken to eradicate this social evil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Two incidents of child sacrifice were reported in the year 1986—one each from Delhi and Maharashtra. Two such cases were reported in the year, 1987 (upto October) again one each from Delhi and Maharashtra. No such case was reported in the States of West Bengal and Karnataka during the said period.

(b) The Police takes action whenever any information of an incident likely to occur is received. The existing provisions in the Indian Penal Code are adequate to take action in cases of child sacrifice.

#### Pak Infiltrators

1103. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pak infiltrators killed or arrested while trying to enter the Indian territory by the Security Forces including the Border Security Force during the past three years including the current financial year;

(b) the details of incriminating material seized from them; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check future infiltration including the sealing of the border and the creation of a security corridor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Information in respect of Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat Sectors of the Indo-Pakistan border has been furnished in the Statement I below. Information is being collected with regard to J and K sector of the border and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Information in respect of Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat Sectors of the border has been furnished in the Statement II below. Information is being collected with regard to J and K Sector of the border and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) An Action Plan has been formulated which includes more effective patrolling of the border, putting up of a fence along the most vulnerable segments of the border, floodlighting, improving the Jeep track along the border, construction of more Observation Post Towers and introduction of sophisticated equipment to detect and check intruders. Revamping and strengthening of the intelligence gathering machinery in Punjab, effective anti-smuggling operations, improvement of the State Police Administration in the border districts and improving vigilance in the villages are also envisaged in the Plan. Action has been taken/initiated on a number of these steps.

**Statement-I**

*Number of infiltrators apprehended and killed in Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat Sectors of the Indo-Pakistan border during the period from January 1985 to June 1988*

Sector of the Border	Year	Apprehended at the border	Pushed back	Handed over to State Police	Number of persons killed in border encounters
1. Punjab	1985	3420	2962	458	33
	1986	2324	1827	497	277
	1987	2418	2004	414	174
	1988 (upto June)	938	811	127	143
2. Rajasthan	1985	1077	791	286	—
	1986	1899	1509	390	108
	1987	1434	1098	336	38
	1988 (upto June)	583	597	86	85
3. Gujarat	1985	28	—	28	—
	1986	16	1	15	1
	1987	20	2	18	—
	1988 (upto June)	10	—	10	1

Note : It is not possible to say how many out of them were Pak nationals.

**Statement-II**

*Details of incriminating materials seized from the infiltrators in Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat Sectors of the border during the period from January 1985 to June 1988*

Sector of the Border	Date of apprehension or killed in encounter		Details of material recovered
1	2		3
Punjab	(1) Apprehended	on	(1) Cameras-2 Nos. with 3 coloured films exposed on Indian Topographical information
	12.2.87		
	(2) Killed	on 8/9th May, 1987	(2) One chit written in Urdu containing details of Indian Army deployed in Khemkaran area

1	2	3
	(3) Apprehended on 19.4.88	(3) One chit written in Urdu contents of which are :  (a) Orbat of Khasa Camp.  (b) Loc of 9 Bde  (c) Loc of 38 and 54 Bdes
Rajasthan	Nil	Nil
Gujarat	Nil	Nil

#### Manufacture of Airborne Early Warning Helicopter

1104. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have the capability of manufacturing Airborne Early Warning Helicopters;

(b) whether Government propose the induction of Airborne Early Warning Helicopters to enhance the missile platform detection capability of Indian naval ships at sea; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Various options are available for detecting and destroying missiles and their carriers and some of these are under development. Presently, there is no programme for manufacturing AEW helicopters.

Further details cannot be divulged in the interest of national security.

#### Mis-Utilisation of Darjeeling Funds

1105. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in 'The Telegraph' (Calcutta) dated

17 May, 1988 under the caption "Darjeeling funds unutilised."

(b) if so, the reaction of Government; and

(c) the action taken to prevent mis-utilisation and unutilisation of Central assistance for development of Hill areas ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV-SINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. "The Telegraph", Calcutta dated 17th May, 1988 report seems to be based on the Report of the Comptroller And Auditor General of India for the year 1984-85 laid before the West Bengal Legislative Assembly on 9th May, 1988. At chapter 3, it indicates that out of a total Central Assistance of Rs. 4395.83 lakhs allocated for the period 1974-75 to 1984-85 for the development of areas of 3 Sub Divisions of Darjeeling District of West Bengal, Rs. 108.56 lakhs had remained unutilised and also certain amounts were diverted to schemes other than those approved.

Comments of the Government of West Bengal have been invited and the Government is also awaiting report of the State Public Accounts Committee in the matter.

Central Assistance allocated for development of hill areas is treated as earmarked. Any shortfall in the expenditure in the earmarked sectors or diversion of funds without any compelling reasons to work

other than those approved, results in proportionate cut in the Central Assistance.

#### Haj Pilgrims

1106. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Haj Pilgrims sent by Government to Saudi Arabia during the year 1988 till date;

(b) whether there is any restriction imposed by the Government of Saudi Arabia for not sending more Hajis from India; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not allowing more Hajis for Haj during the year 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K. K. TEWARI) : (a) Till July 20, 1988 25,100 Haj pilgrims had reached Saudi Arabia under the arrangements made by the Central Haj Committee. Government has, however, released foreign exchange to only 23,000 pilgrims.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The constraints of foreign exchange have prevented Government from increasing the quota of 23,000.

#### President's Assent to Karnataka Bill

1107. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the Karnataka Forest Produce supplies (Revision of Agreements) Bill, 1987 for President's assent;

(b) if so, when was the Bill received; and

(c) when the Bill is likely to receive President's assent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The Karnataka Supply of Forest Produce by Government (Revision of Agreements) Bill,

1987 has been received on 12.1.88 for the President's assent.

(c) Certain suggestions have been made on 10.5.1988 to the State Government. It is not possible to indicate when the Bill would receive the President's assent.

#### Accidents due to Subotage to Railway Tracks

1108. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases in which railway tracks on various sections of the railways were found sabotaged during 1987 and since the beginning of the year 1988;

(b) the number of accidents that took place on each section of the railways as a result thereof during the above period;

(c) the loss of life and property as a consequence thereof;

(d) the measures taken by Government to strengthen the security arrangements to prevent sabotaging of railway tracks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Manufacture of Colour Picture Tubes with Foreign Collaboration

1109. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the application for manufacture of colour picture tubes in Andhra Pradesh with foreign collaboration is under the active consideration of the Union Government since a long time;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the application will be cleared; and

(c) the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-

LOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government has under taken a review of the Colour Picture Tube industry for deciding the policy for future creation of capacity. Decision on the case of M/s. Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. will be taken after formulation of the said policy.

#### Technology for Production of Silicon Wafers

1110. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the indigenous technology for production of silicon wafers is proving expensive as compared to imported silicon wafers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the technology and to bring down the costs so that the indigenous manufacturers are in a position to compete with foreign products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The price of indigenous silicon wafers for photovoltaic application is almost 50% higher than the CIF price of the imported wafer. As regards silicon wafers, for electronic applications these are still not commercially available in the required quality and quantity in the country. The higher cost of silicon wafers indigenously manufactured is mainly due to high energy cost, low volume of production and duty on imported consumables and raw materials.

(b) Steps taken proposed to be taken to bring down the cost include (1) ensure maximum utilisation of indigenous wafer manufacturing capacity; (2) reduction of duties on major input materials and consumables; (3) placement of educational orders on indigenous supplier of wafers for electronic applications with a view to developing indigenous capability.

#### Filling up of Vacant Posts in Public Sector Units

[Translation]

1111. SHRI RAM DHAN :

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

SHRI H.M. PATEL :

SHRI GURDAS KAMAT :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any policy has been laid down in regard to appointment of officers on top posts in the public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the detailed outlines of this policy;

(c) the number of top posts lying vacant, the period for which these have been vacant and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Public Enterprises Selection Board has made recommendations in regard to filling up of several such posts but these have been rejected;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) when these vacancies are likely to be filled up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The policy of the Government is to appoint through a fair and objective selection procedure outstanding professional managers to any other level as may be decided by the Government from time to time. Government have also recognised the need to develop a cadre of professional managers within the public sector. Hence unless markedly better candidates are available from outside, internal candidates, employed in the public sector enterprise, will be preferred for appointment to Board level posts. If internal candidates are not available preference will be given to candi-

dates working in other public sector enterprises, either in the same area of business or in other areas. Mobility of managerial personnel among public sector enterprises within the same sector or group failing which mobility within the public sector, as a whole, will be encouraged subject to certain limitations. In special cases, recruitment may be made from the organised services under the Central Government. Such cases would be where because of special circumstances, it is necessary to place a member of an organised service in a public sector enterprise or where because of the nature of the enterprises or its poor health, it would be difficult to attract good professional managers on a tenure basis.

It has also been decided that the appointees to the full-time Board level posts in Central public enterprises will be given a tenure of five years or till the age of their superannuation, whichever is earlier. Performance of such appointees will be reviewed at the end of the first year also. Extension beyond the initial tenure will be specifically given by the Govern-

ment as per procedure evolved. Government have also the right to terminate the services of these appointees prematurely, if deemed necessary.

(c) As on 30.6.88, there were 24 posts of Chief Executives lying vacant in the Central public enterprises. The list of such vacancies is contained in the statement below. These vacancies have arisen due to superannuation of the previous incumbents, expiry of tenure, termination of services, lateral transfer and creation of new posts.

(d) to (f). Recommendations of the PESB for filling up of the Board level positions in public sector enterprises are duly considered by the Government, after taking into account all the related factors. In a few cases the recommendations of the PESB could not be acted upon. Vacancies of Board level positions in public sector enterprises as a result of non-acceptance of the recommendations of the PESB, are filled up by following the prescribed selection procedure which is a continuing process.

#### State.nent

##### *Vacant Posts of Chief Executives in Central Public Sector undertakings as on 30.6.88*

Sl. No.	Name of the post/enterprise	Date of vacancy
1	2	3
1.	MD, Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd. (C)	16.04.87
2.	MD, Fluorocarbons Ltd. (D)	New post
3.	MD, India Tourism Dev. Corpn. (B)	18.03.87
4.	CMD, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (A)	12.11.87
5.	MD, Bharat Process and Mechanical Engg. (C)	09.11.87
6.	CMD, NTC(UP) Ltd. (C)	28.11.85
7.	CMD, Hospital Services Consl. Corpn. (B)	New post
8.	MD, Scooters India Ltd. (B)	26.12.86
9.	CMD, NTC (Guj) Ltd. (C)	17.11.87
10.	MD, Modern Food Industries Ltd. (C)	29.09.87
11.	MD, Electronics Trade and Tech. Dev. Corpn (C)	24.04.88

1	2	3
12. Chairman, State Trading Corpn. Ltd. (A)		08.10.87
13. CMD, NTC (WBAB and O) Ltd. (C)		16.12.87
14. CMD, Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd. (C)		24.09.87
15. Chairman, Minerals and Metal Trading Corpn (A)		18.09.87
16. CMD, National Bicycles Corpn. Ltd. (C)		15.01.88
17. MD, Central Cottage Inds. Corpn. Ltd. (D)		02.12.87
18. MD, Indian Renewable Energy Dev. Agency (C)		New post
19. CMD, National Hydro Electric Power Corpn. (B)		18.04.88
20. MD, Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd. (C)		08.04.88
21. MD, Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd. (C)		10.02.88
22. CMD, Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd. (A)		30.03.88
23. CMD, Project and Equipments Corpn. (B)		11.05.88
24. CMD, Mica Trading Corpn. (C)		27.05.88

[English]

**Complaints Against C.F.R.I. Dhanbad**

1112. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently received any complaints about corrupt practices in the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir. Government have not received any such complaints.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Clearance to Narmada Sagar Irrigation Project**

1113. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

SHRI RANJIT SINGH  
GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has given clearance to Narmada Sagar Irrigation Project;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether in the State Plan of Gujrat, every year financial allocation is made by the Planning Commission for the Narmada Sagar Irrigation Project;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the total expenses incurred till date on Narmada Sagar Project?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING  
AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME

**IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV-SINH SOLANKI) :** (a) to (e). Following the report of the Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal, the Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project, with the cost estimates of Rs. 4240 crores at the 1981-82 price-level, was found techno-economically viable by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission and recommended for investment clearance by the Commission subject to compliance of various observations, including preparation of an acceptable rehabilitation plan and obtaining clearance from forest angle. The Environment and Forest clearance has been accorded thereafter to the Project. The Planning Commission will, therefore, expeditiously process the project for investment clearance immediately after it receives the modified and updated documents including cost estimates and the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee. Since the Project is technically well-prepared and well planned, Planning Commission has not objected to the State Government making budget provision and incurring expenditure on this project under Annual Plans without prior formal investment approval. The total cumulative expenditure as incurred on this project is Rs. 521.12 crores till June 1988.

**Indo-Soviet Agreement on Computer and Electronics**

**1114. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :  
CHAUDHARY RAM  
PARKASH :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol on computers and electronics;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far;

(c) whether there are any more proposals being discussed between the two countries to strengthen the cooperation in this field; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-  
LOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE  
IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN**

**DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY,  
ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R.  
NARAYANAN) :** (a) Yes, Sir. The protocol of the sixth session of the Indo-USSR Working Group on Computers and Electronics was signed on 22nd April, 1988.

(b) to (d). Pursuant to the recommendations of the 5th meeting of Working Group on Computer and Electronics and decision taken in the 11th meeting of Indo-Soviet Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical cooperation, four sub-groups have been constituted viz :

1. Computer Techniques
2. Automation and Control Systems and Instrumentation
3. Electronics
4. Means of Communication.

The four sub-group meetings were held between 18th to 20th April, 1988 preceding the main working group. Each sub-group discussed items for mutual interest and cooperation, exchange of information identification of electronic products for trade, joint ventures, etc. All this areas have been discussed between the two countries to strengthen cooperation in electronics and computers. Follow up action on various points mentioned in the protocol has been initiated. Recently, a delegation consisting of officers from Deptt. of Electronics, Indian Telephone Industries and Bharat Electronics Ltd. visited Soviet Union to identify items of import from Soviet Union.

**Chakma Refugees**

**1115. SHRIMATI MADHUREE  
SINGH :**

**DR. G.S. RAJHANS :**

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA :**

**SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :**

**SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Chakmas and other tribal refugees are still sheltered in the evacuee camps in the country;



(b) if so, whether any discussion was held with the Government of Bangladesh in this regard during the last six months; and

(c) is so, the details thereof and further steps contemplated by Government to send back the Chakma refugees to Bangladesh?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government continue to maintain contact with the Bangladesh Government, in order to persuade that Government to take the necessary steps to create conditions in the Chittagong Hill Tracts which would give the refugees the confidence to return to their homes voluntarily.

#### **Amendment to List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

**1116. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, by what time it is likely to be done?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No time limit can be specified as any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

#### **New Proforma for Confidential Report**

**1117. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared new proforma for confidential report of Government employees so as to have a deeper assessment of their personality and work;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the

category of employees for which it has been prescribed; and

(c) whether the new form of assessment has been introduced in all the departments of Union Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) :** (a) to (c). The Government introduced new Confidential Reports Formats for the IAS Officers from the years 1985-86. The formats facilitate the writing of the C.R. as objectively as possible with emphasis on qualitative as well as quantitative (targets and achievements, etc.) aspects of performance. Officers up to the level of Super Time Scale are required to indicate their achievements and contributions during the year which is in consonance with the principle of Management by Objectives. The C.R. formats for the officers of the Indian Forest Service, Indian Police Service and Central Secretariat Service have been revised on the model of the revised C.R. formats for the IAS. The Cadre Controlling Authorities of all Group 'A' Services have been asked to revise the C.R. formats of their Officers on the lines of the formats of the IAS Officers keeping in view the nature of functions, duties and responsibilities assigned to the concerned Services. Many Cadre Controlling Authorities have introduced the revised format.

#### **Assistance to Mauritius for Oceanographic Study**

**1118. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Mauritius had requested for technical assistance in carrying out hydrographic survey and oceanographic study in the coastal waters and the exclusive economic zone of Mauritius;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether any joint efforts have been made by India and Mauritius to assess the fishery potential in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Mauritius; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Oceanographic Research Vessel 'Sagar Kanya' was deputed from 15th September to 12th October 1987 along a predetermined cruise track of about 5600 line kilometres in the EEZ of Mauritius. The studies were made to evaluate the environmental conditions as well as living and non-living resources.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

#### Import of Patrol Vessels

1119. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import some patrol vessels to protect Bombay High region;

(b) if so, the number of vessels proposed to be imported by Government;

(c) by when those patrolling vessels are proposed to be imported; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). Some Offshore Patrol Vessels are being acquired for the security of the Bombay High Region. Further details cannot be divulged in the interest of national security.

#### Computer Manufacturing in Collaboration with U.S.A.

1120. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to manufacture some new computer system in collaboration with some American computer company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement in this regard has been signed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government propose to manufacture a new series of computer system in collaboration with an American computer company, namely, Control Data Corporation.

(c) Yes, Sir. An Agreement has been signed with the American Company to manufacture the new computer system.

(d) Government propose to manufacture a mainframe computer system, the CYBER-930 in collaboration with Control Data Corporation, USA. An Agreement signed earlier between Department of Electronics and Control Data for the manufacture of CYBER 810/830 system has been amended in May, 1988 to include their latest series of computer namely CYBER 930.

#### Development in Super Conductivity

1121. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation of funds for improving infrastructure, carrying out competitive research and the developing capabilities in the technology application area during the current Five Year Plan;

(b) the various institutes which are participating in this programme for developing hi-tech realm of superconductivity; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R.

**NARAYANAN) :** (a) The existing allocation of funds for the National Superconductivity Programme during 1988-89 is Rs. 11 crore, with the following break-up :

- (i) Department of Atomic Energy Institutes Rs. 3 crore
- (ii) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) Institutes Rs. 3 crore
- (iii) Department of Science and Technology Rs. 5 crore supported programmes in other institutes and industry

(b) and (c). 28 institutions and organisations, including the major institutions of Department of Atomic Energy (Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Indian Rare Earths Limited, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (National Physical Laboratory, National Chemical Laboratory and Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute), Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Indian Institutes of Technology at Delhi, Kharagpur, Madras and Bombay, are implementing the National Superconductivity Programme.

**Manufacture of Electronics Voting Machines in BEL**

**1122. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is scope to manufacture electronic voting machines in the plants of Bharat Electronics Limited; and

(b) if so, whether the Bharat Electronics Limited has drawn up any plan to produce five lakh electronic voting machines ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) BEL is ready to take up production of five lakh electronic voting machines on receipt of order.

**Defence Land in Bangalore Cantonment**

**1123. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total acres of land under defence control in the Cantonment area in Bangalore City;

(b) whether these defence areas are in the middle of the city area; and

(c) whether in view of the fast growing of Bangalore city there is any proposal to hand over these defence lands to the State Government in lieu of alternate lands to be allotted in the outskirts of Bangalore City ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) :** (a) and (b). There is no Cantonment at Bangalore. However, the total area under Defence control within the Municipal limits of Bangalore City Corporation is 4650.642 acres.

(c) There is no such intention.

**Recruitment of Staff to Canteen Stores Department**

**1124. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Canteen Stores Department (CSD) has been catering to the requirements of troops;

(b) whether there is any regular procedure for the recruitment of staff for the CSD; and

(c) whether the employees of CSD are treated as employees of defence services and given the same wages and salaries as other defence employees doing similar nature of work ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The pay and allowances of CSD employees are comparable with those of other civilian employees of the Ministry of Defence.

#### Overstay of Experts Abroad

1125. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the experts of a number of Government organisations/autonomous bodies/public sector units in the country have overstayed abroad beyond the permissible period of five years despite Government's repeated directives in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on 31 December, 1987 stating the field of their expertise, the organisation to which they belong and the purpose for which they were allowed to go abroad;

(c) in how many cases request for extension of stay abroad was granted and the number of cases in which the extended period is yet to expire; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Experts are deputed for foreign assignments of various durations depending upon the requirements of the assignments. As per the Government directives, the parent organisation of the expert can extend the period of such deputation upto a maximum of five years, in consultation with other concerned authorities. In exceptional cases when the period deputation has to exceed five years, permission is granted keeping in view the importance of the assignment and the overall national interest.

(b) Experts, as per the statement given below, have been deputed for foreign assignments.

(c) in 220 cases, extension of deputation beyond five years was granted. The number of cases in which the extended period is yet to expire is 6.

(d) In all such cases where extension of deputation is not granted, the concerned expert is asked to revert to the parent organisation or resign or seek voluntary retirement from service, failing which suitable action is recommended to be taken against the expert.

#### Statement

*Number of experts who have stayed on foreign assignment beyond five years as on 31.12.1987*

S. No.	Organisation to which belongs	Field of expertise	No of experts who overstayed abroad
1	2	3	4
1. <i>Autonomous</i>		Agriculture	1
		Port	1
		Accounts	1
		Doctors	2
		Engineers	7
2. <i>Central Government</i>		Legal Adviser	1
		Geologist	5

1	2	3	4
		Engineers	54
		Accounts/Finance	8
		Programmers	2
		Compositor	1
		Scientist	1
		Teaching	7
		Doctors	18
		Surveyor	1
		Cricket Coach	1
		Industry	3
		Economics	1
		Policy and Planning	2
		Administration	2
		Computer Science	1
3. <i>State Government</i>		Agricultural and Fisheries	2
		Doctors	43
		Engineers	64
		Teaching	5
		Accounting	1
4. <i>Public Sector Units</i>		Engineers	1
		Finance	2
		Petroleum	2
Total :			240

#### Sino-Indian Talks on Cultural Ties

1126. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether talks were held recently between India and China to improve cultural ties between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the outcomes of the talks held ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The talks led to the signing of the first Cultural Agreement between India and China.

**UN Session on Disarmament**

1127. **SHRI UTTAM RATHOD** : Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) the role played by the Indian delegation at the Special United Nations Session on Disarmament held recently at New York; and

(b) the conclusions reached then ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH)**: (a) Following Prime Minister's statement at the Third Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to Disarmament on 9 June 1988, India tabled far-reaching proposals on a whole range of disarmament issues. The centre-piece of these proposals was a time bound Action Plan for ushering in a nuclear weapon-free and not-violent world order. The Action Plan presented by India called for, *inter-alia*, the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2010, in a phased manner. In addition, India presented papers on new technologies and the qualitative arms race and the question of disposal of warheads on the nuclear missiles covered by the INP Treaty.

Besides the above proposals, the Indian delegation also supported several other initiatives. For example, together with other members of the Five Continent Peace Initiative, India endeavoured to have the Special Session endorse the principle of an integrated multilateral verification system, within the U.N., as an integral part of a strengthened multilateral framework required to ensure peace and security during the process of disarmament and in a nuclear weapon-free world. The Indian delegation actively pursued these ideas during the negotiations conducted in the Working Groups and the Committee of the Whole of the Special Session in order to achieve consensus on them.

(b) The Special Session could not arrive at a consensus on the adoption of a final document. The purpose for which the Special Session was called, however, was served to some extent by virtue of its being able to focus attention upon the current dimension of the arms race, particularly the nuclear and the qualitative arms race and

in heightening public awareness and mobilising opinion in favour of disarmament.

**Repatriation of Sri Lankan Refugees**

1128. **SHRI SHARAD DIGHE** : Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of refugees which came to India after the outbreak of ethnic violence in Sri Lanka in July, 1983;

(b) the number of Sri Lankan refugees which were repatriated to Sri Lanka between December, 1987 and June, 1988; and

(c) the number of refugees which are still in the camp and their camp-wise details ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH)** : (a) 1,34,043 refugees have come to India from Sri Lanka since July, 1983.

(b) 20,001.

(c) 2,584 refugees remain in camps, 2,207 in the Mandapam camp in District Ramnathapuram and 377 in the Kottapattu camp in District Tiruchirappalli.

**Pakistans Move to get Submarine from China**

1129. **SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY** : Will the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported Pakistan, move to get submarines from China; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMAN PANIGRAHI)** : (a) Government have seen some reports in the press to the effect that Pakistan is seeking submarines from China.

(b) Government carefully monitor all developments having a bearing on the country's security and take appropriate

measures to maintain full defence preparedness at all times.

'Nazarana' to Migrant Indians

1130. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN :  
SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are paying more than Rs. 12,000 p.a. 'nazarana' to some migrant Indians in Iraq; and

(b) if so, whether similar 'nazarana' for migrants to other countries are also under consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K. K. TEWARI) : (a) and (b). No Sir. The Government of India does not pay any Nazarana to migrant Indians in Iraq. However the Embassy of India in Baghdad disburses Rs. 1.2 lakhs annually representing interest accruing on a bequest left by the former Nawab of Oudh, Ghazi-ud-din Haider which is administered by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. In July 1988, this amount was paid to 45 persons in Najaf and 29 in Kerbala, including 23 Indians nationals.

Funds for Providing Fire Safety Measures

1131. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :  
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned a some of Rs. 11 crore for providing fire prevention and safety measures in Government buildings in the capital;

(b) if so, the details of the Government buildings where fire fighting equipments are not in order;

(c) the details of the buildings in which fire equipments will be installed; and

(d) by when the task will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

CBI Cases of Ministries

1132. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of CBI cases pending as on 30 June, 1988, Ministry-wise;

(b) the cases pertaining to the Ministry of Communications investigated by C.B.I. from January to June, 1988; and

(c) the time by which all the cases will be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) 35 cases were registered by CBI for investigation.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the time.

#### Statement

S. No.	Name of the Ministry	No. of cases pending investigation on 30.6.88
1	2	3
1.	Agriculture	6
2.	Commerce	96
3.	Communication	54
4.	Defence	35
5.	Energy	40
6.	External Affairs	17
7.	Finance	497
8.	Food and Civil Supplies	41

1	2	3
9.	Health and Family Welfare	4
10.	Home Affairs	10
11.	Human Resources Development	22
12.	Industry	35
13.	Information and Broadcasting	4
14.	Labour	13
15.	Law and Justice	3
16.	Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism	2
17.	Personnel, P. G. and Pensions	4
18.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	27
19.	Steel and Mines	26
20.	Transport	131
21.	Urban Development	26
22.	Atomic Energy	5
23.	Cabinet Secretariat	1
24.	U.P.S.C.	1

#### Scrapping of Some Projects in U.P.

1133. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to close down some of the on-going projects in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the projects likely to be closed down; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Allocation for Minimum Needs Programme

1134. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated for the Minimum Needs Programme during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, Statewise, and scheme-wise;

(b) the amount utilised by each State, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether this programme has been successful in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b). The amount allocated and utilised for the Minimum Needs Programme during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, Statewise and Scheme-wise are given in the Statements I to XIII. laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 6393/88]

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details about the physical achievements under the Minimum Needs Programme in Uttar Pradesh are given in Statement XIV placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T 6393/88]

[English]

#### Implementation of 15-Point Programme for Minorities in Kerala

1135. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the State Government of Kerala in implementing the Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for the welfare of the minorities; and

(b) the number of persons benefited by the implementation of the programme in the State during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and



(b). The information is being collected from the State Government of Kerala and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### Officers Sent for Training Abroad

1136. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :

PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided send officers belonging to Indian Administrative Service, etc. abroad for training during 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of officers to be sent for training; and

(d) the institutions selected for training abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, some officers belonging to the Indian Administrative Service are being sent abroad for training in 1988. For the last thirty year and more officers have been sent abroad for training every year. A list of officers nominated for training abroad during the year 1988-89 by the D/o Personnel and Training is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6394/88]

(b) The number of officers to be sent on training every year is not fixed. It depends upon the total number of slots offered to this Department by the nodal ministries in a year. Again, out of these slots, some go to officers of other services

serving at the Centre. However, in the past 3-4 years, on an average 80-90 IAS Officers have gone on various foreign training programmes every year.

(d) Nodal Ministries like the Department of Economic Affairs and M/o Human Resource Development decide in consultation with various international agencies the institutions to which our officers would go for training/higher studies. These are always either established universities or national level training institutions. Brief list of the institutions to which officers are sent for training courses in USA, UK, Canada and France may be see in Statement II. laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6394/88]. Officers also benefit from training courses, held in Japan, Netherland, Italy etc.

#### Backlog in Minimum Needs Programme

1137. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a heavy backlog in reaching the Seventh Plan targets of the Minimum Needs Programme designed to improve the standard of living of the people and reduce regional disparities in developments ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b). The Seventh Plan targets of different components of Minimum Needs Programme have been achieved proportionately to a satisfactory level during first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan. However, there has been shortfall under a few programmes, details of which are given in the statement below.

#### Statement

Name of the component	Unit	7th plan Target	Anticipated achievement in three years 1985-88
1	2	3	4
<b>1. Rural Health</b>			
(a) Community Health Centres	Nos.	1553	666
(b) Primary Health Centres	Nos.	12390	5744

1	2	3	4
<b>2. Rural Electrification</b>			
(a) Villages electrified	Nos.	40248	13143@
(b) Pumpsets energised	Nos.	62910	12759@
<b>3. Rural Roads</b>			
Villages with population group 1000—1500	Nos.	20487	4663
<b>4. Rural Housing</b>			
Provision of construction Assistance	Lakh Nos.	27.1	12.62

@Achievements for two Years 1985-86 and 1986-87 only.

**Collusion Between Drug Traffickers  
and Punjab Terrorists**

1138. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a collusion between drug traffickers and Punjab terrorists; and

(b) if so, the action Government has taken to break this collusion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Steering Group on Environment, Forests  
and Wastelands Development**

1139. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has set up a 30-member steering group on environment, forests and wastelands development to formulate the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, when the report is likely to be submitted by the steering group; and

(c) the terms of reference of the group ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV-SINH SOLANKI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Group is expected to submit its-report in 9 months.

(c) The terms of reference of the Group are given below :

- (1) To recommend a policy framework for activities in the areas of environment, ecology, forestry, wildlife and wastelands development for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) taking into account the progress made in the implementation of the Seventh Plan programmes. Special focus will need to be placed on aspects relating to :

- (a) Research and development;
- (b) Scientific management approach
- (c) People participation
- (d) Role of voluntary agencies;
- (e) Education/awareness;
- (f) Protection of critical (endanger) ecosystems;

- (g) Legislative/regulatory measures (Environment Protection Act (EPA); Forest Act; Control in usage of hazardous chemicals; pesticides use—monitoring etc.).
  - (h) Low cost environmental protection measures (to ensure development in harmony with environment).
  - (i) Special programmes; such as Ganga Action Plan etc.
  - (j) Pollution Control.
  - (k) Management of the "Commons".
- (2) To review and assess the actual progress and achievement/short-falls of the 7th Plan *vis-a-vis* the targets.
- (3) To review the existing organisational structures/systems set up for implementation of programme in these sectors.
- (4) To identify areas of high priority keeping in view the Plan objectives relating to socioeconomic development of the country.
- (5) To ensure environmental protection and conservation, forestry development and reclamation of the wastelands through appropriate packages of technology, services and Government policies.
- (6) To evolve a sustainable land and water use plan based on classification of land into the following three major categories :
- (a) Conservation areas.
  - (b) Restoration areas.
  - (c) Sustainable intensification areas.
- The aim should be to meet on a sustainable basis the needs for good, fodder, fuel, water, energy and industry.

- (7) To suggest linkages with other programmes and mechanisms for strengthening the linkages between

the Central and State level organisations.

- (8) To give special consideration to important fragile eco-systems such as Himalayas, Islands, wetlands, Tropical moist forests and Cold and Hot Deserts.
- (9) To consider the decade profiles/reports from specific working groups in the areas of environment forestry and wastelands development; and to integrate the programmes and priorities of these working groups with the national objectives and priorities.
- (10) To recommend financial requirements for these sectors ensuring the concept of zero based budgeting for the five year plan period.

#### Activities of Naga Insurgents

1140. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether three Army personnel were killed in a daring ambush by the guerillas of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) in Manipur's Ukhrul town during the last months;

(b) whether earlier twenty security men had been killed in the series of ambushes organised by the insurgents in the past three months or so; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken to meet such continued threats from the NSCN and check its depredation and put an end to the insurgency in some parts of the north-east region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) 3 Army personnel were killed by NSCN in an ambush in Ukhrul on 7.7.1988.

(b) This year the NSCN has killed 22 Security Forces personnel besides the 3 mentioned in (a) above in ambushes in the States of Manipur, Nagaland and Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh,

(c) Meitei organisations viz. People's Liberation Army, People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak etc. in Manipur and Tripura National Volunteers in Tripura have been declared as 'unlawful associations' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The entire States of Manipur and Tripura have been declared as 'disturbed area'. In addition, a 5-Km. belt along the Indo-Burma border in Nagaland and Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh has also been declared as 'disturbed area'. The strength of paramilitary forces where necessary has been suitably augmented. The intelligence network in the North-Eastern Region has been geared up. Arrangement for better coordination between different agencies involved in the operations against the extremists have been made. Vigil on the border has been increased.

#### Death Sentence

1141. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who were sentenced to death and executed in the country, separately, during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) break-up by time interval between sentence and execution in case of executed persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The required information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

#### Vacant Posts of Chairmen/Managing Directors in Public Sector Undertakings

1142. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of Chairmen and/or Managing Directors vacant in Central Public Sector Undertakings as on 1 April, 1988;

(b) the particulars of such posts vacant for more than two years;

(c) the particulars of the posts vacant for more than one year but less than two years;

(d) the particulars of the posts which are vacant for more than six months but less than one year; and

(e) the number of posts, which were lying vacant for more than six months on the date of filling up, filled during 1987, with the period of vacancy in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) As per available information, there were 24 posts of Chief Executives vacant in Central Public Sector enterprises as on 1.4.1988.

(b) to (d). As per statement given below.

(e) The requisite information is being collected from various Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

## Statement

*Particulars of the Posts*

Vacant for more than two years	Vacant for more than one year but less than two years	Vacant for more than six months but less than one year
Chairman and Managing Director, National Textiles Corporation (Uttar Pradesh)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chairman and Managing Director, NTC (Maharashtra South)</li> <li>2. Managing Director, Scooters India Ltd.</li> <li>3. Managing Director, ITDC.</li> <li>4. Chairman and Managing Director, Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chairman, Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation.</li> <li>2. Managing Director, Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.</li> <li>3. Managing Director, Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.</li> <li>4. Chairman and Managing Director, Cotton Corporation of India.</li> <li>5. Chairman and Managing Director, Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.</li> <li>6. Managing Director, Modern Food Industries.</li> </ol>

**Registration of Organisations under  
FC (R) Act, 1976 during 1987**

1143. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of associations, organisations and institutions which applied for registration during 1987 under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976;

(b) the names of those who were refused registration, with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of already registered Associations which were placed on prior notice category during 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). About 2000 applications for registration were received during 1987. After careful consideration of all the relevant factors, registration could not be granted to about 340 associations. However, in view of the large number of associations involved, it is not feasible to furnish the names and addresses of the applicant associations.

(c) Under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, 12 associations were placed under prior permission category for acceptance of any foreign contribution during 1987. The names of these associations are given in the Statement below.

**Statement**

*Names of the Associations who have been  
Required to seek Prior Permission under  
Foreign Contribution (Regulation)  
Act, 1976 during 1987*

1. Society for Developing Grandmars, Mirzapur, U.P.
2. Comprehensive Rural Operations Sense Society, Hyderabad.
3. Rayalseema Development Trust, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh.
4. Velemegna Good News Society Hospital, Bihar.

5. Rural Development Trust, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh.
6. All India Islamic Foundations Trust, Madras (including its branches and units).
7. Christian Hospital, Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh
8. Liberation Movement for Women, Kedar Tamil Nadu.
9. Peoples Multipurpose Development Society, Kedar Tamil Nadu.
10. National Association for the Blind, Indore Madhya. Pradesh.
11. Gramodya Chetna Mandal, Bastar, Madhya Pradesh.
12. Development Programme for Inland Fisherman Community, Aquilon, Kerala.

**Research Activities in Industrial Sector**

1144. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of allocation by the Public Sector units for Research and Development at present;

(b) whether the Department of Science and Technology has issued any guidelines in this regard ;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to boost research activities in various industrial establishments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) 58 In-house R and D units in the Public sector, having valid recognition from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 160 crores during 1987. The percentage allocation by these Public Sector Undertakings for R and D at present is about 0.6% of the sales turnover.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

(d) To encourage R and D in industries, Government has taken several measures and provided various types of incentives. These include: de-licensing or preferential treatment in licensing of industries based on indigenous technology; and appropriate fiscal incentives for expenditure incurred on scientific research and utilisation of indigenous technology.

#### Allocation for Development of Electronics in Kerala

1145. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation for the development of electronics during 1988-89;

(b) the share of Kerala in this allocation; and

(c) the specific projects being undertaken in that State during 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). An allocation of Rs. 820 millions for various on going projects has been made in the Annual Plan of the Department of Electronics for 1988-89. However, there is no specific separate provision made for Kerala.

(c) The Centre for Electronics Design and Technology (CEDT) is being set up at Calicut in Kerala. Government of India, Department of Electronics has recently taken over the Electronic Research and Development Centre (ERDC) in the State. Department of Electronics has also decided to set up one of the ten LSI/VLSI Design Centres at Trivandrum in the State.

[Translation]

#### Shortage of Houses for CISF Personnel

1146. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is acute shortage of houses for the personnel of Central Industrial Security Force at various places;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure that houses are allotted to them by various departments where they have been posted; and

(c) the rules governing the allotment of residential accommodation, and the categories of persons who are allotted the residential accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

#### Statement

(a) to (c). All the 179 Public Sector Undertakings/Government Establishments where the CISF has been inducted are required to provide married accommodation to CISF personnel—cent per cent in the case of Supervisory Officers (Assistant Commandant and above) and to the extent 45% in the case of personnel of the rank of Inspector, Sub-Inspector, Assistant Sub-Inspector, Lance Naiks, Constables and Followers and 85% in the case of Head Constables (General Duty and Drivers) and 72% in the case of Naiks.

The level of satisfaction in 15 Undertakings is 100%; in 99 Undertakings 60%; in 50 Undertakings between 10% and 40% and in other Undertakings, it is less than 10%.

The Undertakings where the level of satisfaction is low, have been requested to ensure at least 60% satisfaction by hiring of residential accommodation, if necessary, and to draw up a plan to construct the required number of residential quarters within a reasonable time.

[English]

#### New Branch Recruitment Offices

1147. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open some new Branches Recruitment Offices in 1988-89 for recruitment to the army;

(b) if so, their proposed locations;

(c) whether these Branch Recruitment Offices have been formally opened; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). There is a proposal to open a Branch Recruitment Office at Gorakhpur in 1988-89.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) According to the programme, there is still time available for opening the office.

#### **Flying Squads to help Women in Distress**

1148. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether special flying squads have been set up in Delhi to speedily respond to calls by women in distress and by women's organisations; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the steps taken for implementing it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). No Sir.

However a separate Control Room has been set up in this connection in Crime (Women) Cell to attend to the calls of women in distress. This Control Room operates round the-clock. The officer detailed for this duty attends to such calls and takes appropriate legal action. Besides, Police Control Room vehicles are functioning as flying squads to help any one, including women, in distress.

#### **Watch Dog Panel for North-Eastern Projects**

1149. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a Central team to monitor major projects in all their aspects in the North-Eastern Region to ensure that projects are not delayed; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the team and its main functions and powers ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b). The Planning Commission have already set up a Central team to monitor selected major projects in the North-Eastern Region. A copy of the Order constituting the team and indicating its composition, terms of reference etc. is given in the statement below.

#### **Statement**

*No. PC (P) 8/12/NEC/88-MLP*

*Government of India*

*Planning Commission*

Yojana Bhavan  
Sansad Marg,  
New Delhi-110001  
May 17th, 1988

#### **ORDER**

**Subject : Central Team to monitor major projects in the North East.**



It has been decided to set up a Central Team to monitor major projects in all their aspects in the North Eastern Region to ensure that projects are not delayed. For this purpose, the team may also visit the projects selected for monitoring.

The composition of the Team will be as follows :

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Dr. (Mrs.) I.K. Barthakur<br>Adviser (State Plans)<br>Planning Commission           | Chairperson     |
| 2. Dr. J.P. Singh<br>Joint Secretary (Plan Finance I<br>Division), Ministry of Finance | Member          |
| 3. Representative of Subject<br>Ministry   | Member          |
| 4. Shri R. Vasudevan,<br>Joint Secretary (NE),<br>Ministry of Home Affairs             | Member-Convenor |

The Group may co-opt any official or non-official as additional Member/or invite and may set up Working Groups as may be necessary.

The terms of reference of the Central Team will be as follows :

- (i) to monitor selected major projects of the North East in all their aspects;
- (ii) to suggest systems improvement and optimum and proper utilisation of resources to ensure timely progress; and
- (iii) to consider any other matter deemed necessary to be considered by the Team.

TA/DA of official members of the Team will be paid by their respective Ministries/ Departments. TA/DA of non-official members who will be entitled to draw TA/DA at the rates admissible to Grade-I officers of the Central Government will be paid by the Planning Commission,

Sd/-  
(J.C. Dangwal)  
Director (Administration)

Copy to :

- 1. The Chairperson of the Central Team
- 2. All Members of Central Team
- 3. Accounts I Branch, Planning Commission
- 4. Pay and Accounts Officer, Planning Commission
- 5. IFA Cell, Planning Commission
- 6. P.C. Division, Planning Commission
- 7. Under Secretary (Admn-I)
- 8. S.P.A. to Director (Administration)

Copy also forwarded for information to :

1. Deputy Chairman
2. Members
3. Secretary

Sd/-

(J.C. Dangwal)

Director (Administration)

#### Kaiga Atomic Power Plant

1150. SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in setting up the Kaiga Atomic Power Plant in Karnataka;

(b) the total expenditure likely to be involved;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration has been sought in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Civil works on the main plant buildings at the Kaiga site in Karnataka has commenced in May 1988. Manufacture of long delivery equipment and setting up of infrastructural facilities at site are in progress.

(b) The sanctioned cost of the project is Rs. 730.72 crores.

(c) and (d). No foreign collaboration has been sought for this project.

#### Disabled Beneficiaries in 1987-88

1151. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of disabled

were benefited from the Central aid during the year 1987-88;

(b) if so, the age groups that were benefited and the schemes prepared and whether any concrete proposals have been formulated for the year 1988-89 to help disabled in the country; and

(c) the total number of disabled persons at present and the expected number of disabled likely to be benefited by various centrally sponsored schemes by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) to (c) A. Statement s given below.

#### Statement

There are three major schemes under the Ministry of Welfare under which assistance is provided to the disabled persons; two of them are implemented through non-governmental organisations and one of them through the State Governments. The details of the schemes are given below :

- (1) Scholarships for Disabled Persons (implemented through the State Governments);
- (2) Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Disabled Persons; (Implemented through Voluntary organisations)
- (3) Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances; (Implemented through voluntary organisations)

Under these three Schemes the number of beneficiaries provided assistance in 1987-88 is approximately 79,550.

Aprat from the above mentioned three schemes, the Ministry is also running a point project called 'District Rehabilitation Centre Scheme' which is implemented in 10 States in 10 Districts covering two Primary Health Centres each. Under this scheme, approximately 11,027 beneficiaries have been provided assistance. The Ministry has also four National Institutes in each area of disability, viz :

- (1) National Institute of Hearing Handicapped; Bombay;
- (2) National Institute for Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad;
- (3) National Institute for Visually Handicapped, Dehra Dun;
- (4) National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta;

These National Institutes are responsible for development of model services, development of manpower, research and function as an information and documentation base. Two other Institutes—the National Institute for Rehabilitation, Training and Research (NIRTAR), Cuttack (Orissa), and the Institute for Physically Handicapped, New Delhi—also provide services to the orthopaedically handicapped. In 1987-88 services to 28,269 handicapped beneficiaries were provided.

The age-wise break-up of the beneficiaries is not available. The existing schemes will continue for 1988-89. According to the National Sample Survey Organisation, Survey conducted in 1981 there are 12 million persons having at least one or more of the disabilities of locomotor, visual, hearing and speech. No National survey has been conducted for assessing the prevalence of mental retardation.

There are also 22 Special Employment Exchanges and 40 Special Cells attached to the Employment Exchanges in different parts of the country where the handicapped can register themselves for employment. In the calendar year 1987 (upto September 1987) 3445 handicapped persons were placed in employment.

It is not possible to estimate the number of disabled likely to be benefitted by various Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the

remaining 2 years of the Seventh Five Year Plan period. However, the number to whom the Services are to be provided is expected to be increased over that of 1987-88.

#### Racial Attacks on Indians in USA

1152. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :

SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian community in U.S. resorted to hunger strike due to racial attacks on them in the recent months;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up this matter with the U.S. Government; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Some Indian community leaders in Jersey City threatened to go on hunger strike but put it off after receiving assurances from the Jersey City authorities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The U.S. State Department and the Jersey City authorities have taken a number of steps to provide better protection for the Indian community and to bring about social cohesion.

#### Indo-US Collaboration in High Technology

1153. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has shown keen interest in U. S. high technology;

(b) if so, whether any team of experts has visited the U. S. in this regard; and

(c) if so, the areas in which U. S. technology is proposed to be imported ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) :** (a) Government is interested in high technology from the US and from elsewhere.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Imports of U. S. technology depend upon requirements of public and private sector enterprises. No specific areas have been designated for import.

#### **Steps to Check Falling Fish Output**

**1154. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the planning Commission has suggested a number of proposals to reverse the falling growth of fish production;

(b) if so, the main proposals suggested by the Planning Commission and to what extent these have been helpful;

(c) whether the fish production and its target for the Seventh Plan show that the growth rate of fish production is less than compared to the annual growth rate in the Sixth Plan; and

(d) the likely shortfall during the Seventh Plan ?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main suggestions made in the progress review meetings held for improving the performance leading to increase in fish production are through (i) Fish Farmers Development Agencies (ii) Reservoir Fisheries Development (iii) Integration of Fisheries Development Schemes with Rural Development and Employment Programmes (iv) Brackishwater Prawn culture etc. These suggestions are made for improving the performance of already existing Central and Centrally sponsored Schemes which are helpful in the long run. Policies for improved performance are also discussed.

(c) The average annual growth rate in the first three years of the Seventh Plan was 1.59% against 0.42% in the corresponding period of the Sixth Plan.

(d) Efforts are being made as mentioned in (b) to achieve the targets of fish production in full by the end of Seventh Plan.

#### **Progress Made by the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Aged Persons**

**1155. DR. A. K. PATEL :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the recommendations of the Round Table Discussion on care of the elderly persons; and

(b) the progress made by the Inter-Ministerial Committee during the last nine months in this regard ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) :** (a) Recommendations of the Round-Table Discussion cover various subjects such as health services, transport facilities, community support, pensions, retirement planning, insurance, old age bonds, priority allotment of houses and subsidized dwellings, provision of part-time jobs, declaration of a national policy on aging, setting up of a National Board, etc.

(b) The Inter-ministerial Committee has held one meeting. In this meeting the problems relating to the elderly and suggestions in the Round Table Conference were discussed and a decision was taken to collect information regarding possible steps by concerned Ministries in various sectors so as to evolve a national policy and a programme for action. This data is being collected. The Committee is required to complete its work by September, 1989 and may submit interim report if necessary.

#### **Progress of Ezhimala Naval Academy**

**1156. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :**

**SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the setting up of the Ezhimala Naval Academy in Kerala;

(b) the total allocation already made for this project; and

(c) whether the progress is in keeping with the plans or whether it is delayed and when it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINATAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) An all-India architectural competition is being conducted to select an appropriate design for the Naval Academy. Scientific and hydrological studies have been taken up at the site and the State Government have also been requested to provide the infrastructural facilities.

(b) An amount of approximately Rs. 93 lakhs has been spent on the project so far. Another Rs. 1 crore stands allocated in the Budget for the year 1988-89.

(c) The design competition is proceeding as per schedule. The selected architect will have to draw up a Detailed project Report (DPR). The cost and time-frame within which the Project can be completed will emerge only after the DPR becomes available.

#### Posting of Spouse at the Same Station

1157. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government Departments are strictly implementing the policy of posting husband and wife at the same place both at the time of posting and at the time of transfer;

(b) whether any representations have been received with regard to the non-implementation of the policy; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to ensure that all Government Departments cooperate in the implementation of said policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). Guidelines have been issued on the 3rd April, 1986 regarding posting of spouses at the same station in respect of employees of Central Government and Central Public Sector Undertakings subject

to fulfilment of administrative requirements. The requests for posting of husband and wife at the same station are to be addressed to the competent authority in each Ministry/Department and the same are dealt with by them in accordance with the above guidelines. If any representation is received in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions alleging non-implementation of the policy of posting husband and wife at the same station, the same is taken up with the administrative ministry concerned for appropriate action in the light of the guidelines. Some couples have been assisted by this Ministry in getting a posting at the same station.

#### Release of Nelson Mandela

1158. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to form would opinion particularly in the U.K. and USA against the South African regime for the release of South African Leader Nelson Mandela who is in jail there for the past more than 26 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI) : India has consistently advocated the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela as a prelude to the commencement of a political dialogue calculated to secure the reform of the political system and the dismantlement of apartheid in South Africa. The Indian position has been consistently reiterated in all international fora with a view to influencing world public opinion including the United Kingdom and the United States in favour of the early release of Nelson Mandela. India is a member of the Commonwealth Committee on South Africa whose responsibilities include the mounting of a campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela.

#### Central Assistance of the Electronic Units in U.P. and A.P.

1159. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India are providing central assistance to the electronic units in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether similar financial assistance is also being provided to the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) If so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (e). The only financial assistance given by the Centre for setting up electronics units is in the form of backward area subsidy which is uniform for all States including U.P. and A.P. As a general policy, Government of India, Department of Electronics gives necessary guidance whether necessary to State Governments' endeavour to create climate conducive to setting up of electronic industries.

The Government is setting up a Centre for Electronic Design and Technology in Gorakhpur and also considering assistance to the setting up of Electronic Test and Development Centre at Bhimtal. An Electronic Test and Development Centre is also being established in Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh directly by the Department of Electronics.

#### **Pakistan's Capability to Refuel Combat Aircraft during Flights**

1160. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan Air Force has acquired the capability of refuelling multi purpose modern combat aircrafts during flights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which this system has improved the superiority of Pak Air Force and the types of aircraft that will be refuelled; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY

OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

#### **Language of Computer Training**

1161. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce computer training in Indian languages other than English.

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) the time by which computer training in other languages will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Computer training in Hindi has already been introduced in nine institutions. A statement Containing the list of these institutions is given below.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of Institutions*

1. Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Bansthali, Rajasthan.
2. Bareilly College, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.
3. Bhopal University, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
4. Dakshin Bharat Hindi Parchar Sabha, Khairatabad, Hyderabad.
5. Dakshin Bharat Hindi Parchar Sabha, T. Nagar, Madras. (T.N.).
6. Indian Institute of Business Management, Patna, Bihar.
7. Institute of Social Sciences, Agra University, Agra (U.P.).
8. Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.

9. M.L.K.P.G. College, Balrampur, Uttar Pradesh.

**PM's Visit to Jordan**

1162. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :

SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister visited Jordan, and other foreign countries during the month of July, 1988; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held with the Heads of those Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Prime Minister visited Jordan (July 11-13), Yugoslavia (July 13-15), Spain (July 15-17) and Turkey (July 17 to 20, 1988)

(b) Prime Minister received a warm welcome in all the countries visited. The talks with Heads of Government and other leaders were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and were characterised by goodwill on both sides. During these visits, Prime Minister reviewed matters of bilateral, regional and international concern with leaders of these countries with a view to further strengthening of bilateral ties and extending cooperation with these countries on regional and international issues.

The visit to Jordan provided an opportunity for an in-depth review of the entire gamut of Indo-Jordanian bilateral relations and the establishment of a joint commission for the purpose. The talks focused on providing a further boost to bilateral exchanges particularly in the economic, commercial and scientific fields on an institutionalised basis.

In Yugoslavia, it was stressed that as two of the founder members of the Non-Aligned Movement, it was important for India and Yugoslavia to visualise new political directions in view of the far-reaching

changes in the international environment and the need to maintain and enhance the effectiveness of the Non-Aligned Movement in this context. Consultation and contact would be continued between the two countries for this purpose, as also with a view to intensifying South-South Cooperation and reviewing the world economic situation in order to formulate proposals for the resolution of the existing problems including the debt crisis. Yugoslavia extended total support to PM's Action Plan on Disarmament. Three agreements/protocols viz. an Agreement on Information and Broadcasting, a Programme for Science and Technology Cooperation over the next three years and a protocol on Bilateral Cooperation in Sports were signed during the visit. Several decisions were also taken to expand trade on a balanced basis as well as to intensify economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation.

In Spain, the Prime Ministers of India and Spain decided to intensify the political dialogue between the two countries. The Spanish leaders reiterated their strong endorsement of the Six-Nation Initiative and promised support for our Action Plan on Disarmament. As part of the efforts to intensify economic and commercial relations between the two countries, it was agreed: (i) to consider reviving the Agreement on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy which lapsed in 1977; (ii) to explore joint ventures/cooperation in fisheries which is an area of much promise. Spain also showed interest in joint ventures in pharmaceuticals; (iii) Spain which will assume the Presidency of the EEC from January 1, 1989 indicated that it would help India to expand/safeguard its interests in the EEC and within the EEC it will help to promote the North-South dialogue; (iv) pending agreements on tourism and science and technology will be expedited; (v) Spanish Government will use its influence with Iberia so that its flights to India which were suspended in February this year will be resumed; (vi) the two sides will participate in the important Trade Fairs in the respective countries.

In Turkey, the following three agreements were signed during Prime Minister's visit;

- (i) Maritime Agreement
- (ii) Mutual Judicial Assistance in Civil and Commercial Matters.
- (iii) Mutual Judicial Assistance in Criminal Matters.

In addition, an agreement was signed between IRCON and the Turkish National Railways for a US \$ 25 million railway electrification project. It was also agreed that : (i) a banking delegation led by the Governor of the Central Bank of Turkey will visit India in October/November; (ii) further negotiations for finalising the Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement will be held in Delhi in December 1988; and (iii) Turkish side will send an agricultural delegation to India in early spring 1989.

The visits have provided a fresh impetus to our growing relations with the respective countries and we look forward to a strengthening of our cooperation with them, both bilaterally and in international forums.

#### Indo-US Scientific Committee on Micro Electronics

1163. SHRIMATI BASAVA-  
RAJESWARI :  
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-US Scientific Committee has made certain recommendations/suggestions in the field of micro-electronics;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which Government have accepted them; and

(d) the steps taken for their implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE : (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations made by the Indo-US Joint Scientific Committee on Micro-electronics (JSC) are as follows :

1. That India put in place a plan that will allow a production of Rs. 1000 crores/year of micro-electronics components by 1995 and Rs. 2000 crores/year by 2001.
2. That the proposed growth of micro electronics industry occur in a fully competitive environment where a proper combination of accountability and authority will assure a viable thrust for India in international electronics arena.
3. That the micro-electronic industry have world-class quality at internationally competitive prices as its primary goal.
4. That the required cumulative investments of about Rs. 2000 crores by 1995 and Rs. 4000 crores by 2001 come from a variety of sources which include banks, private sources, and foreign participation. Meaningful foreign participation would require substantial changes in government policies to make the business climate competitive with other Asia-Pacific countries.
5. That the proposed expansion of micro-electronics occur in private sector with no regulation and no protection from the government.
6. That the micro-electronics expansion be driven by market pull from electronic equipment manufacture. Vertical integration within system houses should be considered.
7. That government should play the role of a catalyst in promoting quality and competitiveness.
8. That the educational and scientific infrastructure in the area of micro-electronics be strengthened to meet the need for technically trained manpower.



(c) and (d). The report of the JSC is being examined by the Government.

**Purchase of Pressurised Light Water Reactors from Russia**

1164. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI** : Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a six member team of Soviet Union has visited India recently to hold technical discussions with their counterparts in the Nuclear Power Corporation on the deal concerning the purchase of two Russian pressurised light water reactors;

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been signed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) to what extent, it will be beneficial to India ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN)** : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The agreement has not yet been signed.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

**Unified Cadre for North-Eastern States**

1165. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI** :

**SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI** :

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a unified cadre of two major All India Services for the seven north-eastern States;

(b) if so, whether the views of all the concerned states have been taken into consideration;

(c) the states which have accepted the proposal;

(d) the states which have opposed the proposal and the reasons put forward for the same; and

(e) the stage at which the proposal stands ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM)** : (a) The formation of a North-Eastern Cadre for the All India Service is under consideration.

(b) to (e). The process of consultation with the States concerned is on.

**Telecast of Programme on India by London's Television Net Work**

1166. **PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE** : Will the **Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a three part programme telecast on 27 March, 1988 by London's independent television network presenting grossly distorted images of India ideally fitting the programme in the overall attitude of the British media to project India in bad light; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH)** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A serious view was taken and our High Commission in London immediately conveyed our concern both to the ITV (Channel 4) and the programme producers.

**Investment on Ordnance Factory, Medak**

1167. **SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO** : Will the **Minister of DEFENCE** be pleased to state :

(a) the investment made on the ordnance factory at Medak, Andhra Pradesh as on 31 March, 1988;

(b) the total built up area in the factory;

(c) how much built up area is effectively utilised;

(d) whether Government propose to take up assembling of tanks at this ordnance

factory instead of giving it to the . Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) It would not be in the national interest to disclose the figure.

(b) and (c). An area of 1,60,000 square metres has been built up so far. The built up area is being utilised effectively.

(d) and (e) : The ordnance factory project set up at Medak is for production of Infantry Combat Vehicles BMP-II named 'Sarath' and not for assembling of tanks. There are no plans to giving it to Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.

**India-Syrian Agreement for Implementation of Geneva Accord on Afghanistan**

1168. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the Prime Minister's recent visit to Syria, discussion with the Syrian counterparts were held on the implementation of the Geneva Accord on Afghanistan;

(b) if so, the stand of the Syrian authorities in this regard; and

(c) whether any agreement was thrashed out between India and Syria for ensuring proper implementation of the Geneva Accord on Afghanistan and establishing peace and stability in the region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K. K. TEWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Syria shares India's view that only scrupulous implementation of the Geneva Accord can restore peace and normalcy in Afghanistan. Syria and India have

agreed to remain in touch with a view to securing this objective.

**Pakistan's Proposal for Nuclear Test Ban Treaty**

1169. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan had proposed at a special UN session on disarmament, on June, 13, 1988 a bilateral nuclear test ban treaty with India and a joint Indo-Pak declaration renouncing nuclear weapons; and

(b) if so, the response of India representative at the UN session to the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian representative stated that Pakistan's proposals were propaganda ploys to divert attention from mounting evidence of the maturity of their own covert programme to develop nuclear weapons. He also pointed out that nuclear non-proliferation was a global problem and could not be a bilateral matter between India and Pakistan.

**Central Aid for Tribal Welfare to M.P.**

1170. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of central assistance sought by Madhya Pradesh State Government for Welfare of tribals in the State during 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(b) the assistance given by Union Government to Madhya Pradesh Government during 1987-88 and 1988-89 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) and (b). As given in the statement below,

## Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

1987-88		1988-89	
Special Central Assistance sought by the State	Special Central Assistance given by Ministry of Welfare to the State for T.S.P.	Special Central Assistance sought by the State	Special Central Assistance allocated by Ministry of Welfare to the State for T.S.P.
1	2	3	4
6400.31	4518.48	4841.64	4818.36

[Translation]

## Electronic Industries in States

1171. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the position of various States in regard to the production of electronic goods;

(b) whether there is a proposal to set up some new units of electronics industry in Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89; and

(c) if so, the names of the places where these units are proposed to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R.

NARAYANAN) : (a) Statewise electronics production and their position in regard to production is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). The Seventh Five Year Plan approved for Department of Electronics does not envisage setting up of new units in any State including Uttar Pradesh. Government encourages setting up of electronics industries throughout the country in any permissible area. However, the Government of India, Department of Electronics is setting up a Centre for Electronics Design and Technology in Gorakhpur and also considering assistance to the setting up of Electronic Test and Development Centre at Bhimtal. Department of Electronics has also issued Letters of Intent (LOIs) to private companies for manufacture of CTV and B and W TV Receivers and Audio Products; and for setting up units in Export Processing Zone and 100% Export Oriented Units in U.P. during 1988.

## Statement

## Electronic Production—Statewise

S. No.	State	1987			No. of Units Reporting Production		Employment
		Production	Share (Z)	Rank			
		(Rs. Million)			Total	SSU	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Maharashtra	8498	18.5	1	567	426	45000
	SEEPZ Units	1097	—	—	65	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Uttar Pradesh	7901	17.2	2	123	79	31000
	Noida (FTZ)	53	—	—	1	—	—
3.	Karnataka	7297	15.9	3	181	139	46000
4.	Delhi	6400	13.9	4	283	257	26000
5.	Andhra Pradesh	3150	6.9	5	113	87	20000
6.	Gujarat	2552	5.6	6	166	141	8000
	Kandla FTZ	126	—	—	2	—	—
7.	Tamilnadu	2398	5.2	7	147	110	10700
8.	West Bengal	1861	4.1	8	130	107	11500
	Falta FTZ	21	—	—	1	—	—
9.	Kerala	1446	3.15	9	57	34	8500
10.	Rajasthan	1149	2.5	10	37	27	5300
11.	Punjab	1122	2.4	11	41	24	3500
12.	Haryana	950	2.1	12	51	33	5500
13.	Madhya Pradesh	446	1.0	13	32	23	5500
14.	Orissa	228	0.5	14	7	3	750
15.	Bihar	129	0.3	15	23	13	800
16.	Goa	95	0.2	16	12	5	400
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	92	0.2	17	6	3	400
18.	Himachal Pradesh	67	0.1	18	11	7	300
19.	Pondicherry	60	0.1	19	6	6	200
20.	Chandigarh	40	0.1	20	11	10	400
21.	Assam	17	small	21	4	3	50
22.	Nagaland		small	22	1	—	—
Total :		47200			2077	1607	230000

Note : Production of Free Trade Zones (FTZ) is not accounted for while calculating Percentage Share of different States.

[English]

**Symposium for National Development**

1172. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Symposium on science and technology for national development has recently been organised in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the subjects discussed in the Symposium; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The following topics were discussed.

- (i) Expectations from Science and Technology
- (ii) Tasks ahead of the Science and Technology community
- (iii) Role of professional bodies in harnessing S and T to benefit society.
- (iv) Implementation strategies and mechanisms.

This symposium was organised under the auspices of an autonomous body viz. National Academy of Science (India). Recommendations/suggestions from this symposium, if any, have not been received by the Government.

**Naga Insurgency**

1173. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an open door policy has been adopted against Naga insurgents;

(b) whether the policy also includes secret negotiations with insurgent Naga groups;

(c) if so, whether such talks will have an impact on the existing political structure in Nagaland, Manipur and in other North-eastern States;

(d) whether there have been reports of killing of army personnel despite such talks; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (e). Government's policy in regard to holding of talks with any extremist group in the North East is that it should fulfil the two pre-conditions namely (i) it should accept the Constitution of India (ii) it should stop its violent activities. At present no talks are being held with the Naga rebels.

**Department of Scientific and Industrial Research**

1174. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether this Department is replicating the functions of the CSIR ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise;

(c) No Sir.

The major activities of this Department include : Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR); Scientific Research Association/Institution; In-House R and D in Industry; Fiscal Incentives for Scientific Research; Industrial Technology; National Register of Foreign Collaboration; Technology Absorption and Adaptation Scheme;

Technology Transfer; National Research Development Corporation (NRDC); Central Electronics Limited (CEL); National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT).

#### Marine Archaeological Studies at Dwaraka

1175. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether marine archaeological studies at Dwaraka have established an ancient city that went under water many centuries ago;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether further studies in marine archaeology regarding several coastal cities of the ancient days which went under the sea have been conducted; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Marine archaeological studies have established that the ancient city of Dwaraka went under water some 3500 years ago.

(b) Under water explorations undertaken during 1982-88 in the Arabian Sea off Dwaraka and in the Gulf of Kutch near Bet Dwaraka revealed the following :

— Stone fortification walls, gateways, pillars and other architectural features of a temple and a jetty.

— The thermo luminescence date of distinct pottery from Bet Dwaraka, also found in Dwaraka, is 3520 years before present.

— Perforated stone anchors found are reported to be similar to those in use in Syria and Cyprus during 14th to 12th century B.C.

— Earthen jar inscribed in the evolved late Indus script of 14th—15th Century B.C. provides an important

link between the Indus valley writing and Ashokan Brahmi script.

— The antiquities include iron anchors, copper and bronze objects and wooden hull of a wrecked ship.

(c) No further studies regarding cities of ancient days which went under the sea have been conducted.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Time Capsule for Preserving the Constitutional Documents

1176. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scientists of National Physical Laboratory have developed a time capsule for preserving the Constitutional documents; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The scientists of the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) New Delhi are in the process of developing a system for preserving the Constitutional documents of India.

(b) In this programme, NPL is developing a suitable receptacle for the Constitution of India. This receptacle will contain an inert helium gas (instead of air) with optimum moisture content. Any small ingress of air into the receptacle which implies start of deterioration is detected automatically. A suitable monitoring device of this kind, thus, is expected to ensure a strict control on the air content in the receptacle and hence the state of health of the Constitutional documents.

#### Capacity Increase by BEL

1177. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the capacity for manufacture of

B and W shells by Bharat Electronics Ltd. to meet the growing demands of the industry;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of this expansion programme and how it is to be met;

(c) whether technical know-how and equipment will be required to be imported to implement the expansion programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) BEL has referred a proposal to the Government for increasing the annual capacity of manufacture of Black and White glass bulbs at its Talaja unit from 1 million to 2.2 million bulbs of 20" size or 4.3 million bulbs of 14" size (exclusively), or a capacity in between these two figures for a product-mix of both 20" and 14" size. Decision has not yet been taken on this proposal.

(b) The estimated cost of this expansion is about Rs. 18 crores, inclusive of foreign exchange of Rs. 12.82 crores. BEL has proposed that the expenditure be met through internal accruals of the company and borrowings from financial institutions.

(c) and (d). No import of technical know-how is involved in the proposal, but equipment would require to be imported.

#### Production of Alcohol from Casava Plant Starch

1178. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether scientists of the Regional Research Laboratory, Trivandrum have developed a process by which alcohol can be continuously produced from casava plant starch;

(b) if so, how the quality and cost of production of alcohol by this process compares with the production of alcohol from molasses; and

(c) whether large scale production of alcohol is possible from the casava plant starch or any other cheaper raw materials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) A process, by which alcohol can be produced continuously from casava plant starch as raw material, is under development at Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Trivandrum.

(b) Related parameters on quality and cost of production with the process are under evaluation.

(c) Large scale production trials are required to establish economic viability of the process.

#### Joint Venture of BEL with Samtel India

1179. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN :

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Ltd. has entered into a collaboration agreement with Samtel India and Corning Glass Works of USA for a joint venture for the Talaja glass shell project in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the joint venture;

(c) the financial arrangement for financing the project and how much foreign exchange will be required and how it will be met;

(d) whether the agreement provides for export of products or these will be meant for use in the country; and

(e) if so, the percentage of exports and who will arrange for the exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI

**PANIGRAHI**) : (a) BEL has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Samtel India and Corning Glass Works of USA for bringing the Taloja project in Maharashtra under a joint venture with these companies as partners.

(b) and (c). The MOU is presently under examination in the Department of Defence Production and Supplies. It would not be in the public interest to disclose its details at this juncture.

(d) and (e). The MOU does not specifically provide for export of the glass bulbs to be produced at the Taloja unit as these are presently meant for utilisation in the country. After the indigenous needs are fully met, the unit may find it possible to export also.

#### **Inclusion of 'Ghatwals' in Scheduled Tribes List**

**1180. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL** : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Ghatwals' in Bihar are demanding tribal status;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision to include them in the Scheduled Tribes list;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the likely time by when a decision would be taken in this regard ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON)** : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The comments received from the State Government of Bihar are being considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(d) No specific time-limit can be specified as any amendment in the existing lists can be done only by an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

#### **Employment Potential in A and N Islands**

**1181. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL** : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken some short term measures to raise employment potential in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI)** : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The short-term measures include :

(i) Implementation of 7th Plan schemes to be speeded up;

(ii) 2 new ITIs be set up;

(iii) UT Administrations to sponsor candidates for apprentice training schemes on the mainland;

(iv) Coaching/guidance schemes be started which will enable the qualified Islanders to compete favourably for available employment opportunities;

(v) In Port Blair some pre-selection training centres to be set up.

(vi) Efforts to absorb Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates against reserved quota in national banking service and other spheres.

U.T. Administration is working out the detailed implementation plan for these short-term measures.

#### **Charge on India for Involvement in Coup in Fiji**

**1182. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK** : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news report published in "The Australian" an Australian Newspaper that India was heavily involved in recent moves towards a coup in Fiji and that arms recently seized by the Australian authorities in Sydney were sent by India;

(b) whether any formal protest has been lodged against this baseless charge ; and

(c) if so, when and whether it has been investigated as to how that news has been reported in the paper ?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The matter was taken up with the Australian High Commission in New Delhi and also by our High Commission in Canberra with the Australian Foreign Office. The false allegations were denied by India. Subsequently the Australian Foreign Minister also stated that there was absolutely no evidence to substantiate these allegations.

(c) The Mischievous articles appeared in "The Australian" newspaper on 10th June, 1988. It was fided by Peter Samuel, Washington correspondent of this newspaper and he sourced this story to unnamed official from diffetent Intelligence agencies.

Development of a Super Conductor by Indian Physicists

1183. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :

PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of Indian physicists developed a single crystal high temperature super-conductor for the first time in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any further researches are being conducted on this; and

(d) whether steps have been taken to make use of this technology for scientific purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Several Research Groups in India have grown single crystal high temperature superconducting materials.

The research groups at Bhaba Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR)-IIT, Bombay, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), Osmania University, Hyderabad, Anna University,

Madras, and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, have grown single crystal superconducting materials of the Yttrium-Barium-Copper-Oxide materials as well as Bismuth Calcium-Strontium-Copper-Oxide material. Single crystal are grown by flux method and are of a few milimetre in size.

(c) Yes, Sir. The work is being continued.

(d) Presently, crystals are being used for fundamental research. The research interests are magnetic anisotropy, critical fields in various directions, critical current in different axes, coherence length and penetration depth. Such information is useful for making wires films, electric and electronic devices though some of them will not be in the single crystal form. Efforts are being initiated in many centres in the country to develop future applications of the high temperature superconducting materials in the forementioned forms.

CBI Investigations into Theft of Blank Passport Forms from RPO Ahmedabad

1184. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the findings of the CBI investigations made into the theft of blank passport forms during April, 1988 from the Regional Passport Office, Ahmedabad; and

(b) the action taken on the basis of the investigation report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI) : (a) and (b). On a report from the Regional Passport Officer, Ahmedabad, about the theft of 500 blank passport application forms from his Office, the CBI conducted a raid on a travel agency viz, M/s. Ahmedabad Guide. The CBI has already filed a case against the Travel Agency under Section 1205 read with 420,380,465,471 of IPC.

Amount Spent on Disabled Persons

1185. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on disabled persons in 1987-88;

(b) the number of individuals and voluntary organisations who were given assistance during 1987-88; and

(c) the welfare schemes through which the help and assistance was given to the beneficiaries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) to (c). The total amount spent by Ministry of Welfare, Government of India, on various schemes/programmes of the disabled persons in 1987-88 was Rs. 1785.60 lakhs.

### 1. *Schemes of Assistance to Organisations for the Disabled Persons*

Under this scheme, grant-in-aid to the extent of 90% of the expenditure is provided to the voluntary organisations working for the welfare of disabled persons for implementing scheme for education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped persons. The projects can be for the welfare of any category of disabled persons—Orthopaedically Handicapped, Mentally Handicapped, Visually Handicapped and Hearing Handicapped and also leprosy cured persons.

Under the scheme 175 Voluntary Organisations were given grant-in-aid and 8750 beneficiaries benefitted in 1987-88.

### 2. *Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances*

This scheme was launched on the occasion of the international Year of the Disabled Persons (1981) with the object of providing necessary aids to disabled persons for their physical rehabilitation. Under the Scheme, grants are given to Voluntary Organisations including autonomous bodies under the State/Central Governments to provide aids whose value ranges between Rs.25. and Rs. 3,600 to disabled persons (i) free of cost if their income is less than 1,200 p.m. and (ii) at 50% cost if the income ranges between 1201 to Rs. 2,500 p.m. This scheme is now implemented through implementing agencies spread all over the country.

Under the above scheme, 207 organisations were given grant and 46,000 beneficiaries were benefitted in 1987-88.

### 3. *Scheme of Scholarships to the Disabled Persons*

Education and Training of the disabled, play a vital role in the socio-economic rehabilitation of the handicapped. To assist the handicapped in pursuing their educational and professional/technical/Vocational training, the Ministry of Welfare is operating a scheme under which scholarships are awarded to handicapped students from class IX onwards through State Governments/ Union Territories.

Under this scheme, about 24,800 beneficiaries were benefitted in 1987-88.

4. This Ministry also runs National Institutes namely National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun; National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta; Ali Yavur Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay; National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secundrabad and other Institutes namely, National Institute of Rehabilitation, Training and Research, Orissa and Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi.

The National Institutes helped 28,269 beneficiaries in 1987-88.

### 5. *Disabled Rehabilitation Centres*

The Scheme of District Rehabilitation Centres was launched on pilot basis during the Sixth Five Year Plan for providing comprehensive and coordinated services for prevention and early detection of disability and to assist in securing employment/self-employment to the disabled population in the rural areas. As the aim of scheme was to reach the handicapped at the minimum cost with as few specialists as possible, a new kind of manpower was developed by the Ministry to provide to the handicapped at the village level, block level and the district level.

Under this Scheme, about 11027 beneficiaries were benefitted since inception of the Scheme.

Under the scheme of employment for the handicapped, 22 special employment exchanges and 40 special cells in normal employment exchanges for handicapped are functioning throughout the country and as per available information from April, 1987 to September 1987, 3445 persons have been given jobs by employment exchanges.

US Nuclear Submarine to Pakistan

1186. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI YASHWANTRAO  
GADAKH PATIL :

DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the United States is proposing to sell latest nuclear submarines and maritime patrol aircraft to Pakistan ;

(b) if so, facts of the deal ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government to this deal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Reports that the United States proposes to sell nuclear submarines to Pakistan have been denied by US authorities. Government is aware that the US Administration proposes to sell P-3C Orion maritime reconnaissance aircraft to Pakistan.

(c) On several occasions Government has expressed its serious concern over the supply of sophisticated US arms to Pakistan. Government is keenly alert to all developments which may have a bearing on India's security.

Indo-Spain Cooperation on Nuclear Energy

1187. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to establish cooperative relations with Spain in the field of Nuclear energy;

(b) whether the matter has been discussed with the Government of Spain; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). At the time of the Prime Minister's visit to Spain during July 1988, both the sides agreed to take measures to renew the bilateral co-operation agreement in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy, which expired on 14.12.1977.

Launch of Long Range Missile 'Agni'

1188. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the steps being taken to ensure that the planned test-launch of India's first long-range missile 'Agni' from the Interim Test Range at Chandipur on-sea in Orissa meets with success ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : The Defence Research and Development Organisation is carrying out flight trials of a number of missiles. These trials are continuous in nature and it is not in national interest to give details of such launches before they are carried out.

All missile launches are carried out only after extensive ground tests for various sub-systems and simulation tests. Check-out tests will be done to ensure satisfactory performance of various systems.

Procurement of SSK Class Submarines

1189. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the procurement process for the four SSK class submarines for the Indian Navy has been adversely commented by the Comptroller and Auditor General in

his report for the year ended 31 March, 1987;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) the corrective steps if any, proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The Audit Para, in question, has commented upon certain matters connected with the procurement of SSK submarines. The various aspects of Audit criticism are under examination of this Ministry, as per the procedure laid down for the processing of Audit Paras.

#### Massacre in Bihar

1190. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :

SHRI RAM DHAN :

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRIMATI BASAVARA-JESWARI :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :

SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "19 massacred in Bihar", as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated 18 June, 1988;

(b) whether Union Government have since asked for a detailed report in this regard from the State Government.

(c) whether any inquiry and arrest has since been made;

(d) whether the atrocities on weaker sections of the society are increasing in the country; and

(e) if so, the concrete steps Union Government propose to take to curb this menace?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. There was decrease in the total number of crimes reported in 1987 which was around 13,000 compared to the previous 3-4 years which was around 15,000 per year. Comprehensive guidelines have been conveyed to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, suggesting various pre-cautionary, preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures to deal with the crimes against SCs/STs.

#### Contribution by Hamdard Dawakhana (Wakf) Group

1191. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state how much money in each of the last three years and the current year has actually been contributed by the organisations of Hamdard Dawakhana (WAKF) group towards 'Wakf' of welfare of the Muslim community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : According to the information received from Delhi Administration, Hamdard Dawakhana (Wakf) was notified as a Wakf by the Delhi Wakf Board under the provisions of Wakf Act, 1954. The notification was published in the Official Gazette of Delhi Admn. on 31.12.1970. However, the Mutawalli of Hamdard Dawakhana (Wakf) filed a petition before the Delhi High Court stating that this Wakf did not fall within the purview of Wakf Act, 1954. The matter continues to be subjudice. Hence, Delhi Wakf Board has not received any contribution from this Wakf during the last three years and the current year. The Delhi Wakf Board is also not aware of any contribution made by this Wakf during this period towards the welfare of Muslim Community.

#### Launch of 'Agni'

1192. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether "Agni" India's first long-range missile is ready for launch;

(b) if so, when its planned test-launch is scheduled; and

(c) the progress made so far in India's Integrated Guided Missile Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c). The Defence Research and Development Organisation is carrying out flight trials of a number of missiles. These trials are continuous in nature and it is not in national interest to give details of such launches before they are carried out.

**Export of Deformed Children to Middle East Countries**

1193. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a racket is operating in the country which exports deformed children to Middle East countries for begging;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to stop it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) Government is aware of a news item on the subject which appeared in 'Navbharat Times' dated 16 June 1988.

(b) and (c). The factual information being obtained.

**Work Done by Minorities Cell**

1194. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the details of work done by the Minorities Cell in the Ministry with respect to each of the incidents of communal riots occurred in the country since 1st April, 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Delay in Installing Atomic Power Plants**

1195. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of atomic plants proposed to be installed or commissioned during the present plan period;

(b) whether the decision to install atomic plants has been delayed thereby causing heavy expenditure due to price escalation; and

(c) if so, the details of the financial implications and the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The details of Atomic Power Plants proposed to be installed or commissioned during the Seventh Five Year Plan are as under :

No. of units already commissioned

— 1 (Madras Atomic Power Station Unit-II)

No. of units expected to be commissioned

— 1 (Narora Atomic Power Project-I)

No. of units under construction

— 7 (This excludes NAPP-I)

No. of units on which work will be commenced soon

— 10

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Missile Programme of India**

1196. **SHRI S. M. GURADDI :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's integrated guided missile programme, instituted in 1983, is expected to be in the pink in 1993;

(b) if so, whether any target date has been set for the development and completion of the project stating the total number of such missile and to what extent these missiles will be more powerful than any other missiles in the world;

(c) and to what extent these missiles will match the missiles of Pakistan and to what extent it will give a boost to our defence force ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) :** (a) The Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme is making satisfactory progress. The Design phase has been completed and the programme has entered into flight test stage. "PRITHVI" and "TRISHUL" missiles systems have been flight tested and "NAG" and "AKASH" will be flight tested during 1988. The missile system are expected to be productionised during 90's

(b) and (c). Target dates have been set for various phase of the projects. The missile systems will use latest technologies and will have performance comparable/better than the contemporary missiles of the world. It will not be in public interest to give details of the programme, and the number of missiles to be test fired and produced.

#### **Meeting of All Party Karnataka-Maharashtra Delegations with Union Home Minister**

1197. **DR. DATTA SAMANT :**  
**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :**

**SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether delegations of all parties from Maharashtra and Karnataka met him regarding Maharashtra-Karnataka border dispute recently;

(b) the various issues that were raised by the delegations during the meetings; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to solve this issue ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) :** (a) and (b). The former Chief Minister, Maharashtra alongwith a deputation called on the Home Minister in the last week of April, 1988 and reiterated the stand of the State Government. An All Party Delegation from Karnataka led by the Chief Minister met the Home Minister on the 11th July, 1988 and pressed for the implementation of the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission in toto.

(c) Government have always been of the view that this dispute can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the State Governments concerned and towards this end the Central Government would extend all possible assistance to them

#### **Recommendations of G.V.K. Rao Committee**

1198. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has considered the report of the Committee headed by Shri G.V.K. Rao to review the existing administrative arrangements for rural development and poverty alleviation programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how far those recommendations will help to solve the problem; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to implement these recommendations ?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, in due course of time, the matter has to be placed before the National Develop-

ment Council for consideration before final decisions are taken.

(c) The main thrust of the report is on separation of development functions from regulatory functions at different levels, preparation of district plans, greater participation of voluntary organisations/beneficiaries in planning and implementation of Rural Development Programmes and revamping of block level administration so as to achieve a total delivery mechanism for rural development.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Reservation for SC/ST in TRIFED

1199. SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for making no reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in filling up the posts in the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED);

(b) the reasons for recruiting many times more number of Management Trainees (Class-I) against the four posts advertised through the Newspapers; and

(c) the action taken against circumventing the constitutional and Legal provisions regarding reservation for SCs/STs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) and (c). Out of 73 employees working in TRIFED, 23 belong to SC/ST. This constitutes 31.5% of the total strength of the employees. The Recruitment and Promotion Rules of TRIFED have been finalised and it has been provided therein that preferential recruitment of SC/ST candidates will be adhered to as per the policy of Government of India.

(b) At the time of advertisement, the Board of Directors was not in position. After the Board was formed, it approved the creation of 18 posts of Management Trainees in its first meeting. The appointment letters were issued thereafter.

#### Suggestions by Study Team on Crimes against Women

1200. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the

Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the suggestions made by the Study team on crimes against women and when these were received by Government;

(b) the progress made so far in implementing the suggestions;

(c) the names of the agencies made responsible for supervision and monitoring of the whole programme; and

(d) when the report is likely to be presented to Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). No Study Team was appointed in the recent past to look into the general question of crimes against women. Bureau of Police Research and Development had, however, conducted a Study in 1986 of Unnatural Deaths to Married Women with special reference of dowry deaths in Delhi only.

#### Supply of Foodgrains to Weakest Section of Society

1201. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of people who do not get two square meals a day for lack of capacity to purchase foodgrains;

(b) whether there is any proposal to arrange free supply of foodgrains to such people; and

(c) if so, the details and the estimated cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) : (a) The number of people who do not get two square meals a day would be the same as the number of people below the poverty line, since the poverty line ensures adequacy of calorie consumption of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. The latest estimates of persons

living below poverty line are available for the year 1984-85 according to which 2710 lakh persons constituting 37.4% of the population in the country were below poverty line.

(b) There is no proposal to arrange free supply of foodgrains to the persons below poverty line. However, foodgrains to the extent of 1.5 kg. per manday are supplied to the rural people who are employed under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) to improve the nutrition standard of the rural poor.

(c) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Sir the Nagaland situation should be discussed here. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. One by one. I can listen to only one person.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : The Nagaland situation should be discussed. Mr. Buta Singh has gone to Kohima...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, you know perfectly well that there is a constitutional provision...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : There is a constitutional crisis.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do anything about it. If you want to say anything about the Governor, it can be done only through a Substantive Motion.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : The Central Ministers are forcing the MLAs there.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have listened to you, now I will listen to this side.

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur) : Sir, Rama Krishna Hegde has given instructions to his Chief Secretary for over-hearing of the telephone calls between two important leaders in Karnataka and all Congress leaders in Karnataka. The matter is very serious. I have given a notice and it should be admitted for discussion under Rule 193. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Mr. Hedge is manoeuvring the tapping of telephone conversations.

MR. SPEAKER : Give me something, I will think about it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Give me a Motion.

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU : I have already given a notice. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : The Nagaland situation should be discussed. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot go beyond the Constitution.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : What is this, Sir ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You give me in writing, I will see it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice of a Motion under Rule 184 that the Defence Minister should make a statement regarding the burglary of 200 defence files.

MR. SPEAKER : See me in my Chamber.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : It is not the way. Please see me and then tell me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I have already given a notice under Rule 184.



MR. SPEAKER : You have exercised your right. Now I will do mine. I will look into it and find out.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki) : What about the discussion on the Railway accident ?

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : It should be held this week.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Basheer, I have admitted your Motion. Now, it will come before the Business Advisory Committee.

(Interruptions)

SHRI T. BASHEER : It should be held this week.

12.04 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notifications under Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 and Customs Act 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 :

(i) G.S.R. 470(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 53/87-Central Excises, dated the 1st March, 1987 so as to include within its scope tows and tops of polyester staple fibre for the purposes of concessional rate of excise duty.

(ii) G.S.R. 519(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 1988 together

with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 175/86-Central Excises, dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to clarify that while computing the aggregate value of clearances in respect of plastic woven sacks the value of clearances of strips of plastics used captively in manufacture thereof shall not be taken into account.

(iii) G.S.R. 520(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 63/87-Central Excises, dated the 1st March, 1987 so as to clarify the scope of term "Chindies" used in the said notification.

(iv) G.S.R. 521(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 4/88-Central Excises, dated the 19th January, 1988 so as to include within its scope fabrics containing viscose filament yarn and nylon filament yarn and also fabrics of viscose fibre/yarn and nylon filament yarn containing other textile materials upto a limit of 5 per cent by weight.

(v) G.S.R. 522(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 59/87 Central Excises, dated the 1st March, 1987 so as to exempt from duty textured acetate filament yarn when made from base filament yarn on which the excise/countervailing duty has already been paid.

- (vi) G.S.R. 534(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 245/83-Central Excises, dated the 13th September, 1983.
- (vii) G.S.R. 535(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 171/70-Central Excises, dated the 21st November, 1970.
- (viii) G.S.R. 536(E) and G.S.R. 537(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notifications No. 75/87-Central Excises, dated the 1st March, 1987 and 175/86 Central Excises, dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to restore small scale excise duty concessions in respect of component parts bearing the brand name of a person who is not eligible for small scale excise duty concession, providing that such component parts are used as original equipment in the manufacture of any machinery or equipment or appliance.
- (ix) G.S.R. 538(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 43/88-Central Excises, dated the 1st March, 1988 regarding exemption in respect of specified pesticide intermediates.
- (x) G.S.R. 539(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 231/87 Central Excises, dated the 1st October, 1987 so as to substitute the Table annexed thereto by a new Table and also allow credit in respect of Ethyl Alcohol produced in one unit and used in the manufacture of chemicals in another unit of the same manufacture.
- (xi) G.S.R. 619(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 52/86-Central Excises dated the 10th February 1986 so as to exclude all goods coated, impregnated, covered of laminated with plastics or varnish and falling under heading No 70.14 from the concessional rate of duty specified in the said Notification.
- (xii) G.S.R. 620(E) and 621(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notifications No. 36/87-Central Excises, dated the 1st March, 1987 and 124/87-Central Excises dated the 29th April, 1987 so as to delete the condition of minimum capacity utilisation and submission of a certificate to that effect from the competent authority for the purpose of availing excise duty concession in respect of Cement manufactured in new units.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 649(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to continue full exemption from central excise duty in respect of

specified renewable energy source devices designed to use solar bio-mass and wind energy and also providing full exemption from central excise duty on parts consumed within factory of production for the manufacture of the said devices.

- (xiv) G.S.R. 687(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 332/86 Central Excises dated the 2nd June, 1986 and No. 469/86 Central Excises dated the 24th December, 1986, relating to fiscal concessions for fuel efficient motor cars.
  - (xv) G.S.R. 688(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting excise duty on battery, battery charges, tyres, tubes and flaps, if used as original equipment parts in the manufacture of specified electric vehicles.
  - (xvi) G.S.R. 703(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe concessional rate of excise duty of 5 per cent for Janta Soap and through public distribution system.
  - (xvii) G.S.R. 708(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 40/85—Central Excises, dated the 17th March, 1985 so as to exempt excise duty on paraxylene if consumed within the factory of production in manufacture of terephthalic acid.
  - (xviii) G.S.R. 709 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 53/88-Central Excises, dated the 1st March, 1988 so as to extend excise duty exemption to LDPE required for use in the manufacture of coated paper to be used of packaging of milk.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6337/88].
- (2) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English) under Section 159/Customs Act, 1962 :
- (i) G.S.R. 499(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 275/87-Customs dated the 8th July, 1987 so as to fix effective basic duty of customs on styrene monomer at 25 per cent plus Rs. 1700 per tonne.
  - (ii) G.S.R. 500 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 89/88-Customs, dated the 1st March, 1988 so as to fix auxiliary duty of customs on styrene monomer at 5 per cent.
  - (iii) G.S.R. 623(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt prawn feed, when imported into India, for cultivation of prawn for export from payment of basic customs duty in excess of 35 per cent, and valorem and whole of the additional duty of customs

subject to conditions specified in the notification.

- (iv) G.S.R. 624(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt goods covered by Notification 173/88, dated 16th May, 1988 from payment of whole of the auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (v) G.S.R. 627(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 20/88-Customs, dated the 1st March, 1988 so as to make certain changes in the description of goods covered by the aforesaid exemption.
- (vi) G.S.R. 628(E) and G.S.R. 629(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose additional duty of Customs (countervailing duty) at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem on Cellulose Acetate Sheets and strips.
- (vii) G.S.R. 630(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to fully exempt five specified sight saving equipments from customs duty.
- (viii) G.S.R. 631(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt parts of specified sight saving equipments covered by Notification No. 144/88-Customs, dated the 27th April, 1988, when imported for the manufacture of sight saving equipments, from the whole

of basic and additional duty of customs.

- (ix) G.S.R. 632(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt goods covered by Notification No. 179/88-Customs, dated the 20th May, 1988 from the whole of auxiliary duty of customs.
- (x) G.S.R. 650(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe a basic customs duty of 20 per cent and nil additional duty of customs on the temporary import of computer hardware under the software export policy, for a period not exceeding one year.
- (xi) G.S.R. 651(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe a basic customs duty of 35 per cent and nil additional duty of customs on the import of High Speed hard gelatine capsule making machine and also prescribes certain export obligation on the importer of machinery.
- (xii) G.S.R. 652(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt goods covered by notification Nos. 182-183/88 Customs, dated the 25th May, 1988 from the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 653(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption on certain varieties of Nylon

tyres from basic customs duty, in excess of 60 per cent ad valorem imported by specified categories of consumers subject to certain conditions.

(xiv) G.S.R. 657(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of notification No. 356/86 Customs dated the 17th June, 1986 upto to 31st May, 1989.

(xv) G.S.R. 663(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to reduce the basic customs duty on Filter Media when imported for use in Waste Treatment Plant, to the level of 45 per cent ad valorem.

(xvi) G.S.R. 664(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 163/88-Customs, dated the 13th May, 1988 so as to prescribe auxiliary duty of 30 per cent ad valorem; on Filter media covered by Notification No. 188/88-Customs, dated the 1st June, 1988.

(xvii) G.S.R. 665(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 243/84-Customs, dated the 24th September, 1984 so as to reduce basic customs duty on ethylene dichloride imported for manufacture of PVC from existing rate of 25 per cent ad valorem to 15 per cent ad valorem.

(xviii) G.S.R. 666(E) published in Gazette of India dated the

1st June, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt auxiliary duty on ethylene dichloride imported for manufacture of PVC.

(xix) G.S.R. 679(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum so as to exempt books falling under heading 97.06 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from the whole of the basic and the additional duties of customs.

(xx) G.S.R. 680(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 159/88-Customs dated the 13th May, 1988 so as to exempt books falling under heading 97.06 from the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs.

(xxi) G.S.R. 686(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notifications No. 254/84-Customs, dated the 8th October, 1984, No. 74/85-Customs, to 78/85-Customs, dated the 17th March, 1988, No. 349/85-Customs dated the 5th December, 1985, No. 502/86-Customs and No. 503/86-Customs, dated the 24th December, 1986, No. 31/88-Customs and No. 32/88-Customs dated the 1st March, 1988. No 76/85-Customs, No. 77/85-Customs and No. 78/85-Customs dated the 17th March, 1985 and No. 455/86-Customs dated the 5th November, 1986 so as to make modifications

in the fuel efficiency test of motor vehicles.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6338/88].

**Notifications under All India Services Act, 1951**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :

- (i) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Second Amendment Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 567 in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1988.
- (ii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 586 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1988.
- (iii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 589 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1988.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6339/88].

12.05 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**  
**Fifty-fourth Report**

[English]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT (Barabanki) : I beg to present the Fifty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

[Translation]

SHRI R.S. KHIRHAR (Sitamarhi) :

A discussion should be held on floods under Rule 193 (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You first ask them, we will discuss this later. Now you please be seated.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bhagat there is a demand from these members that the Calling Attention should be converted into a discussion under Rule 193. I do not know. I have to take the consensus of the House. But all the time will be taken by the same subject. Every time we discuss floods; every time we discuss drought. I had allowed five days continuously for drought discussion. Now it is upto you whether you want discussion on some other subject also in this House or only on floods. It annually occurs like this.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I have absolutely no objection. We would like that the flood situation be discussed regularly.

MR. SPEAKER : Is there any objection from this side ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : No.

The Prime Minister, just now, while sitting here, had made an allegation against the entire opposition. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER No, no.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am rising on a personal explanation. He had referred to me in this House.

MR. SPEAKER : He said, some not all.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He referred to my name also.

MR. SPEAKER : He was referring to Mr. Ramoowalia.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I can look into the matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He said, members of the opposition must show more responsibility.

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me. I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to tell you that the Prime Minister must show a greater sense of responsibility. I want to tell you that the whole House had been misled. He said, the opposition must show more sense of responsibility.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. You said that you also have responsibility.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Afterwards, he referred to the paper *Ajit*. I want to tell you that all the opposition members have said that the paper *Ajit* is a paper which is anti-terrorist, which is national, which stands for unity. Inadvertently, one advertisement was published... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. Order ! Order !

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Let me make a submission. Prof. Dandavate, it is not your monopoly, with respect I say. We have great respect for you. The Prime Minister has made no reflection whatsoever against the opposition. Even if the Prime Minister says something and expresses some opinion about the opposition, just as you say so many things about the government, is the Prime Minister not entitled to it ? Is he debarred from it ? He has not said anything against the opposition. It is politically motivated propaganda against the Prime Minister. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is your opinion. Don't get too much agitated.

[Translation]

He also said as you were saying.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You both say.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sahib, they also keep on speaking in the same way as you keep on.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has referred to an episode. The House must understand what the episode is. Therefore, I should be allowed to give an explanation on that point.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : The letter should be placed on the Table of the House (Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : You say it every day. What the Prime Minister said is not unparliamentary. He has made no reflection on the opposition. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER ; What is it ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, if a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : He has not quoted; only a mention has been made.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Under Rule 368, since the Prime Minister referred to the letter and quoted it, it should be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : You give it in writing. I will look into the matter.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very glad to say that this session of Parliament is indeed a Monsoon Session... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : After these five Members have spoken, it will be converted into a discussion under Rule 193.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the time should be fixed for the debate.

MR. SPEAKER : It will take its own time. We will see. Shri Bhajan Lal, you may take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We are having a regular discussion.

12.12 hrs.

#### DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

Floods in Various Parts of the Country

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH (Jaunpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have just received a statement given by the hon. Minister of Agriculture. Sir, this is right that the problems of a number of people caused by the last year's drought have definitely been reduced due to the good monsoon this year. It is also correct to say that due to the good monsoons, we are getting good crops too. But I want to tell you that due to these rains, there are floods in a number of rivers.

12.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, you have stated it in your statement also, that due to heavy rains loss of life and property in different measures has been reported from different parts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West

Bengal. In this connection, I would like to tell you and you have yourself affirmed it that according to the reports received from the State Governments till date, viz. 1.8.88, nearly 105 districts in 16 states have been affected by heavy rains. In certain areas of these districts, 69.26 lakh people and 6.68 hectare of crop area has been affected due to the floods. I want to tell you about my constituency, Jaunpur in Uttar Pradesh. The river Gomti flows right through the heart of the city Jaunpur and the devastating floods in this river result in immense loss of life and property. I wanted to submit here, and as I have been drawing the attention of the Government through questions to this issue that in order to save the Jaunpur town, a proposal for constructing an embankment or a strong wall was under the consideration with the Planning Commission. The cost of the Project was estimated to be Rs. 22.5 crores.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : At which place ?

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : It was to be constructed in Jaunpur, but nothing has been heard in this regard so far. I had given notice of a question also but that too has not replied so far. My submission is that if some permanent arrangements are not made to save Jaunpur, then the whole of city will get asked away. Because of the floods, hundreds of villages in the adjoining areas get submerged into the water there and military assistance has to be sought. The crops in many of the adjoining villages to Jaunpur are also destroyed and the houses washed away. There are many such poor people whose huts are also washed away. I want to know whether in order to find out a permanent solution to this problem, any plan is being formulated so that there are no floods and the problem is solved ?

There are many villages in the area like Pilkicha, Rautpur, Ramnipur, Sutaui, Barsara, Siyaraiwasi, Gula, Muhammadpur, Shahpursani, Ahiyapur, Tiwari etc. which are affected by floods every year and the crops there are destroyed.

Similarly in Jaunpur, the river Gomti flows right through the heart of the city and affects the whole of the city and all the adjoining villages. Hon. Minister of Agri-



culture is sitting here. He should tell us as to what measures are being proposed to save the city, the villages, the crops, houses and the huts of poor people from the floods.

My constituency Jaunpur is a backward area. There are many rivers in Uttar Pradesh which cause floods in Gorakhpur, Bahraich, Mirzapur, Jaunpur and Varanasi. I want to submit that the hon. Minister should look into this problem and take steps to provide relief to the people.

I had given a notice of a question also and that has been admitted to be replied on 5th of August. I am unable to understand the difficulty in finding out a permanent solution to the problem.

I said it earlier and repeating the same today. May I know whether the Minister of Water Resources be pleased to refer to the reply given on 21 Nov., 1985 to unstarred question No. 822, regarding plan to protect Jaunpur from floods and state; whether by now the Planning Commission, to whom the Jaunpur City Protection Scheme was forwarded by the Technical Advisory Committee in March, 1985, has since discussed the matter and arrived at some decisions; if not, the reasons for not arriving at any decision all these years, and what are the details regarding the measures taken to check the flood situation in Jaunpur.

I also want to know as to what steps is the hon. Minister going to take in order to save Jaunpur from floods and why there is a delay in implementing the scheme costing Rs. 22.5 crores. Engineers as well as other staff and stenos etc. were sent there but what are the reasons that all that staff has been withdrawn from there? Will you formulate a scheme for Jaunpur only when it is destroyed and washed away?

I want to say it specifically that Jaunpur is affected by floods every year and we have to seek military assistance for the relief. Because of the floods foodgrains and clothes worths crores of rupees have to be distributed among the flood affected people. If the Government finds out a permanent solution to check the floods then crores of rupees can be saved.

It is because of these floods that our poor people have to live a life like that of refugees. Floods result in heavy losses to life and property to them and their cattle also dies. Thousands of people come to the verge of starvation. In view of situation prevailing in Jaunpur city of Uttar Pradesh I would like to request you to make some permanent arrangement for checking the floods.

I hope that the hon. Minister in his reply will tell specifically that he is going to make some permanent arrangement for Jaunpur. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : This Calling Attention has been converted into discussion under rule 193. But as per agenda papers of today, the Finance Minister has to reply to the discussion that took place yesterday about Jyotsna Holding Co. May I make a submission to the House? Let the Finance Minister reply just now, then we will take up matters under rule 377 and later on we will continue with the present discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Are you suggesting that the Finance Minister's statement be converted into a Calling Attention?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Your suggestion is belated. We have already started the discussion.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Somehow in the great excitement it was lost sight of. Any how, I am making a submission to the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If the House has no objection, first we will take up matter under rule 377, then Finance Minister's reply and after that discussion under rule 193.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

12.24 hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Need to complete the remaining part of Ajmeri Gate-Delhi Gate Development Scheme

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : I want to draw the kind attention of the House to a matter of utmost public importance relating to my parliamentary constituency in Delhi. The development work on the Delhi Gate—Ajmeri Gate Development Scheme should have started in 1970, when the Standing Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation passed Resolution No. 354 about this Scheme urging the Government to start work immediately. The development work was then taken up by the then Slum Development Wing of the DDA in 1975. The part of the scheme relating to development of areas of Ajmeri Gate-Turkman Gate was taken up by clearing these areas, constructing 164 tenements and allotting them to the affected families. Also about the same time, work on part 7 of the Scheme was taken up and 460 flats were constructed and allotted.

The work on parts 4 and 5 of the scheme and Part II of the Scheme was started in 1982. Some of the areas were got vacated by shifting the families. However, the construction work was not taken up because by the end of the Sixth Plan the Slum Clearance Scheme was only partially implemented in which only old buildings could be demolished and construction work was held over for want of clearance of the Scheme by the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi.

I urge upon the Government that construction work in the remaining parts of Scheme I and the whole of Scheme in part II of the Ajmeri Gate—Delhi Gate Development Scheme should be started immediately.

- (ii) Need to expedite the execution of work on the gas based fertilizer plant at Shahjahanpur

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA (Shahjahanpur) : Sir, the execution of work

for the gas based fertiliser plant at Shahjahanpur has not commenced yet. The plant is now much behind the time schedule set by the Government earlier, in spite of the fact that the pipeline has been laid for this plant and the gas is being wasted.

The Letter of Intent issued to the APJ Group as promoter of the Plant expired six months back. A new promoter has to be appointed but till now no decision has been taken by the Government.

I urge upon the Government to appoint a promoter for this plant in the public sector or the cooperative sector forthwith. Any delay in taking the decision will be a breach of commitment given to the people of Uttar Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Shantaram Potdukhe—Absent.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Sir, these Members were present and now they are under the wrong impression that this item will come up later, so they have left. You see because of this mismanagement and chaos, how the Members are facing inconvenience. They were all sitting here. They thought that the matter under rule 193 is under discussion; so, they have left. Now you call them tomorrow. Their right must be protected, whatever they wanted to say... (Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Sir, the confusion of the House is getting compounded because Mrs. Sheila Dikshit has been transferred to Prime Minister's office... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will see later on when it comes to that...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Chandra Bhanu Devi.

[Translation]

- (iii) Need for Consumer Protection Movement in the country

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI (Balia) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the consumer in our country is badly exploited,

Therefore, consumer protection is an essential necessity today. Those selling adulterated goods do not hesitate in playing with the lives of millions of consumers. The medicines which are life-saving take away lives because they are spurious or fake. The eatables too are adulterated. All this can be fought against only by an organized consumers' movement. This can be possible only when the common man is made conscious of this. The consumer also falls a prey to the misleading advertisements. When he watches the advertisements of different goods on television, he gets attracted towards them without knowing about their quality.

Every citizen of the country is a consumer. The manufacturer too is a consumer of other goods. During emergency there was a list of prices on the shop. This was all due to fear. After that, whether it is whole sale dealer or a retailer, everyone evades writing of the prices. Every dealer should write the prices.

It is necessary to educate every citizen regarding Consumer Protection Law. The Government can succeed in this by way of publicity. If the common citizen is not educated then he will continue risking his life at the hands of dishonest traders and manufacturers. Besides big cities Consumer Protection provision should be available in the small cities also.

[English]

- (iv) Need to construct by Pass on National Highway No. 6 near Deogarh in Orissa

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Sir, National Highway No. 6, connecting Calcutta with Bombay, passes along the heart of the sub-divisional headquarters town Deogarh in Orissa. Besides some schools and the hospital, a large number of shops and houses are situated on either side of the National Highway in the town. This being a natural beauty spot, tourists are also attracted to this town. Thus, this Highway inside the town remains crowded from morning till late in the evening. Plying of numberless motor vehicles along this Highway in the town very much threatens the safety of the passers-by, particularly the young school-going chil-

dren. In fact, a number of road accidents are taking place killing and injuring many people every year.

It is, therefore, highly essential to have a bypass constructed at Deogarh town without any further delay.

[Translation]

- (v) Need to ensure Compliance of Companies Act by Sanjay Paper Mill and Sant Kabir Cooperation Spinning Mill, Khalilabad, Uttar Pradesh, so as to stop exploitation of workers

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has often been observed and numerous complaints are being received throughout the country that the workers are being exploited on large scale by the various industrial units operating in small cities and towns due to lack of duly constituted organised workers union. Lack of medical facilities, non-regularisation of services of casual labourers by giving them usual break in other services, lack of canteen facilities and retiring rooms and non-payment of prescribed wages are some of the main problems which are being faced by workers in thousands. Such complaints are regularly being received against Sanjay Paper Mill and Sant Kakir Cooperation Spinning Mill, Maghar in Khalilabad district in Uttar Pradesh. In violation of the Companies Act by the management of the mill, lay off has been declared and the mill has been lying closed for the last nine months, though lay-off can not be declared for more than 45 days under the Companies Act. But due to the arbitrary attitude of the management, the mill has been lying closed for a long time and thousands of workers are on the verge of starvation.

So I would like to urge the Central Government to take immediate step to put an end to the exploitation of poor labourers of the most backward area of U.P. and to reopen Sant Kabir Cooperation Spinning Mill so that the innocent workers could be able to earn their livelihood,

[English]

- (vi) Need to introduce passenger train Service Between Vijayawada and Jaggaiahpet

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO** (Vijayawada) : Jaggaiahpet Municipality has a population of nearly forty thousand. Apart from the Visakhapatnam steel plant limestone processing unit, several cement factories have come up in and around this town. It has famous Buddhist manument. The people in the area are suffering as it was not having a rail link. Now as the Motumarri-Jaggaiahpet Railway line of 26 Kms. length has been completed in March 1987, it can be best utilised not only for transporting line stone to Visakhapatnam steel plant, cement to various parts of the country but also for operating passenger train services connecting Jaggaiahpet with Vijayawada city. This will help in meeting the ever growing passenger traffic demand in the sector. So, I urge upon the Railway Minister to introduce passenger train service for Vijayawada to Jaggaiahpet.

- (vii) Need to modernise mills under management of National Textile Corporation

**DR. DATTA SAMANT** (Bombay South Central) : Government has taken a decision to close down about fifty per cent of NTC mills and amalgamate some with healthy mills and allow sale of their land in Bombay. Government has also decided to close down Indra United Mills No. 2 and 6, Bharat Mill and Shrinivas Mill. Thus total seven NTC mills in Bombay and Maharashtra will be closed and about ten thousand workers will be retrenched. Government has already auctioned Bharatmata Cinema and NTC land in Central Bombay. It is causing lot of dissatisfaction among textile workers who are staying in Central Bombay for the last four generations. Government has sanctioned Rs. 750 crores for healthy mills to develop in Seventh Plan but hardly Rs. 125 crores have been provided for NTC mills. Private Mills were given concession of Rs. 700 crores, in Polyester Fibre and Filament in last budget. Machinery of NTC mills is forty years old. Outstanding loans are mounting due to no fault of workmen. Government should make provision of about Rs. 500 crores to modernise these NTC

mills. Old liabilities prior to taking over these Mills should be passed on to respective owners of the Mills. Amalgamation and closure of NTC Mills of Bombay should be stopped and no retrenchment and selling of land of such mills should be permitted.

12.34 hrs.

#### DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

Reported Income of Jyotsna Holding Private Limited from Sumitomo Corporation- *Contd.*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** : We will take up Item No. 7 of the List of Business. Shri S.B. Chavan will reply to the discussion.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN)** : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the kind of discussion which went on in this House for almost five hours about the supply of pipelines by Sumitomo Corporation and alleged agents, Jyotsna Holding Private Limited having received payment Sir, before I come to reply to the various points, I must at the outset say that Government is in fact very keen to find out if there is anyone involved who is trying to take shelter under something or the other I can assure the House, Sir, that we will be taking a very stringent action against all those who tried to violate either the Income-Tax Act or the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. We are not going to shield or we are not going to protect any one. I don't particularly hold any brief for or on behalf of any one.

Sir, how the whole thing started is the hon. Members are keenly aware of the fact that notice for supply of pipelines was advertised in the newspapers and tenders were invited. It was made absolutely clear in the notice itself that whosoever files the tender, he must clearly indicate whether they are going to have any agents who are going to operate in India or abroad. They should clearly mention what are the services expected of them, what is the fees which is to be paid to them—all these details

they are supposed to give. If the hon. Members have gone through the notice, and I am sure those who have participated in the debate, they must have full information as to what was contained in the notice. In spite of this stipulation, it is absolutely clear that nothing of the type has been informed by the parties concerned to the Government of India through ONGC and that is why we are really surprised as to how this entire thing is being debated. There is only one aspect on which the debate can be and that is about the income-tax returns and the way they have paid the money. Whether the money was properly paid or whether it was paid through London bank is another matter for which whether FERA violation is there, is an aspect which certainly we will have to consider.

There is another matter which my colleague while intervening has brought to your notice that the amount of money which in fact came to Jyotsna Private Limited, they had invested this amount—part of it was paid by way of tax and part of it was also invested in India amounting almost to Rs. 2,93,00,000 or so. Rs. 2,95,00,000 is the total investment. That clearly shows beyond any iota of doubt that the money which was paid to this firm has not been improperly used, it has been used for paying the tax on one hand and investment in the other (*Interruptions*). May I request you to please let me finish and thereafter if you have any questions, I will try to clarify to the extent it is possible. But if you try to interrupt.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : After the Minister finishes the reply, he should be able to give clarifications and not run away from the House.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I am prepared to clarify any points which the hon. Members might raise. But kindly don't interrupt me now.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We don't interrupt.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : We don't want him to run away, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : It was alleged by the hon. Members that some hon. Member of the other House was closely connected and he seems to be involved in the matter. He himself clarified the whole thing in his personal explanation and I am sure there is no reason as to why we should disbelieve what the hon. Member of the other House said. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I don't think that Government can disbelieve any statement made by any hon. Member in this House either. If the hon. Members were to say that they are not connected with it they are not involved in it, certainly we will have to accept the explanation given by hon. Members. There is another insinuation made against one IAS officer. I do not know who is the officer which the hon. Member has in view that he is trying to hush up the matter. I do not think that any question of hushing up this matter will ever arise. If they are liable for any kind of action by the Government I can assure you there can be no question of hushing up this matter. If they are liable for penalty, if they are liable for any kind of penal action, I can assure the hon. Members that there will be no question of hushing up anything and if any of the officers are found that they are trying to hush up the matter in some way or the other, instead of mentioning the whole thing in the House, if the hon. Member could pass on that information as to who the officer is, who is trying to hush up the matter I can assure the House that I am prepared to take action against the officer concerned. There is no question of hushing up anything involving such a serious matter.

Sir, then I will refer to the question of proceedings under the Income-tax Act. Let me at the outset say that neither Sumitomo Corporation nor the Japanese Government has ever informed us about the consultancy fees which they have paid, nor the Japanese Government also has ever informed us that any fee has been paid to this Jyotsna Private Limited.

PROF. G. G. SWELL (Shilong) : They never informed even under the double taxation avoidance agreement ?

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** Even on the double taxation avoidance agreement also. In fact, they have not informed us so far. We came to know only when the last revised returns were filed by this company. This company filed the returns for 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 and it was only in the last return that we got this information that they got some fees, and which is instead of directly coming to India, was deposited in a London Bank and thereafter it was brought through normal channel of banking.

Now, I will deal with some of the points raised about the income-tax proceedings. Some of the hon. Members were pleased to have alleged that the income-tax returns have been revised twice and whether the provisions under the Income-tax Act allow any of the assessee to revise the returns which are already filed.

I will merely refer to section 139 (5) and hon. Members will be fully convinced that the assessee has the right to revise his return in order to show the correct income before the assessment is made. If he were to revise the return, I don't think there is anything which we can consider as objectionable.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :** How many times, can he do it ?

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** So long as the assessment is not finalised, he can revise as many times, as he likes. I don't think, there is any limit on how many returns he can file, so long as ..

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) :** How long can the assessment wait ?

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** I requested in the beginning, if you have any questions to ask, you can ask me later on and to the extent possible, I will try to clarify the position.

A point was also made that there was an undue haste in the completion of the Income-tax proceedings. These proceedings were going on for almost 4 months, specially in the case of returns of 1985-86.

13 hearings were given to the parties. The whole period was almost 4 months within which the entire thing was going on with the Income-tax authorities. Thereafter, Jyotsna Holdings did not have any manufacturing or trading business and that is why it was very easy for the income-tax authorities to come to conclusion as to what can be the assessable amount and what can be the tax so that the tax amount for 85-86 could be decided very easily. Thereafter, for 1986 and 1987 since the amount was paid in 1987 the whole thing was brought together and this amount was to be for 85-86, 86-87 and 87-88. So, once having decided for 85-86 it was a minus return, negative return which they have filed—there is no question of any kind of penalty.

One hon. Member raised the issue whether the return for 85-86 was filed in time, whether there was any delay. It might be so. There was some kind of delay. But since there was no taxable amount—if it was minus return—I don't think that that question will become very relevant here.

Now, the point that arises is that having paid the tax in 87-88, whether there was undue haste shown by income-tax authorities in coming to the conclusion that for all the three years the assessment needs to be finished. The assessment for 85-86 was completed and since there was no other activity either manufacturing or any business, so they could complete this assessment for 85-86 and regarding 86-87 there were only two points on which the income-tax authorities had to satisfy themselves and these were about whether the income-tax declared in the revised return conformed to the certificate of payment given by Sumitomo Corporation Limited and the second point was whether the rate of exchange on the last date of the accounting year for purposes of conversion into Indian rupees has properly been shown. These are the only two points on which the income-tax authorities had to satisfy themselves and that is why they could easily finish the job within a very short time. Since the tax had been paid in 1987 and it had to be shown for all the three years, the assessment for 85-86 having been completed

assessment 86-87 and 87-88 were completed. These are the two points on which the income-tax authorities had to satisfy themselves. I think if we go through the proceedings, I do not find there is any reason to believe that there has been any undue haste in coming to the conclusion by the income-tax authorities.

The next point which has been raised by hon. Member is whether the assessee company could pay self-assessment tax under Section 140 (A) on 12.9.87 when the return was filed on 31.7.1987. This point was also raised by the hon. Members and I think in this case also, the provision under the Act is absolutely clear. If we go through it, we can find that so long as the assessment is not completed, I don't think that there can be any reason to believe that you cannot possibly do this also. According to the information that I have, there has been a delay of a month and a few days. Some more time has been taken by the assessee after filing the revised return for the payment of the tax which was due. For that, separate proceedings are going on for penalty and penalty will be leviable on the amount for the delay. Two per cent per month will be the penalty charge on the tax which is leviable.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): That has not been waived, I believe.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : No, I think these are not covered under this. It is not covered under Section 273 (A) at all. There is no reason to believe that if there was a delay .. (*Interruptions*) in view of the delay also, I don't think that there was any question of waiving of the penalty.

The next point which the hon. Members raised was about proceedings under Section 273 (A) and whether the proceedings have been properly conducted or whether there has been any favour shown to this particular assessee. I want you to go through section 273A. Before a notice is issued, the assessee can file his application for waiver of the penalty or the interest. What are the conditions laid down are shown in section 273 A. It has to be a voluntary disclosure, made in good faith, he should cooperate with the Department, he should not try to

conceal anything, he should come out with full facts. Thereafter, whatever be the tax payable, if the party were to pay that, I do not think that you can question the bona fide of the Income-tax Officer or the Income-tax Commissioner who has exercised the right which is available to him or her under section 273A. Now, when this application was made, the amount involved was slightly greater. That is why, the permission of the Chairman of the CBDT was required. The Income-tax Commissioner made a reference to the CBDT authorities, and having satisfied themselves that all the conditions which are laid down under section 273A are being satisfied by the assessee, the CBDT authorities took the view that the view taken by the Income-tax Commissioner was correct. This is an one-time concession which is available to all the assesseees and if they in a bona fide manner, were to reveal everything and submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the income-tax authorities, I do not think that there can be any reason to say that you cannot exercise the right that you have. I have a number of authorities whom I can quote. So many High Courts have interpreted this section 273A. First I will quote the income-tax law where the definition of 'good faith' and 'full and true disclosure of income' has been given. This is from *Income-tax Law* by Chaturvedi and Pithisaria, Third Edition :

"Good faith' and 'full and true disclosure of his income'—The expressions 'good faith' and 'full and true disclosure of his income' used in section 273A (1) (a) reveal that the assessee, in the circumstances, must have felt that he has filed the return voluntarily and in good faith and, according to him, has made a full and true disclosure of his income. The mere fact that what has been disclosed by him in the return is not accepted by the income-tax officer subsequently in the order of assessment would not in any way disentitle him straightway for the relief enshrined in section 273A(1). What is determined by the income-tax officer in the assessment order cannot be taken to be the yardstick to measure 'good faith' and 'full and true disclosure of his income' in every case. . . ."

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** This is not an authority. This is the interpretation given by the authors, not a judgment.

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** This is a judgment. This is the Income-tax Report, Volume 139, 1983, page 274 where Section 273A(i) has been interpreted :

“The first condition, namely, that the assessee should have voluntarily made a full and true disclosure of his income before the issue of a notice under Section 139 (2) or Section 148 of the Act, as the case may be, does not necessarily imply that in all cases disclosure of true and full income should have been made at the time of filing of the initial return or that once a return showing income which may not be true and full has been filed by the assessee, any subsequent disclosure of true and full income by him before the issue of a notice under Section 139 (2) or Section 148, can be taken into account for considering as to whether or not a penalty can be waived under Section 273 A of the Act.”

This is absolutely clear and facts are on all forms with the case with which we are dealing. I can show you number of other rulings which the different high courts have given. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** It is the interpretation of the Act.

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** Yes, yes. It is a question of interpretation of Section 273 A and whether good faith and the other conditions which have been laid down have been fulfilled and in what manner they are to be interpreted. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Mr. Panja would agree with me that the decisions are authorities in the facts of the case.

I have not said that in no circumstances, Section 273 A can apply. But the question is whether it is a fact. There is a possibility of attracting Section 273.

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** The only point was, knowing full well that some penalty was to be levied on the particular party for late payment or any proceedings which

are going on or which might hereafter be taken against the party for violation of the FERA, in spite of that can we invoke Section 273 A, is one of the issues which definitely one of the Hon. Members had said and that is why, I thought it necessary in order to satisfy you. What we generally take and what is the meaning which is being taken of Section 273 A of the Income-Tax Act, both the things have to be properly read and that is why, I thought I should bring this matter to your notice.

The next point is about violation of the FERA. It is a fact that this agreement between the main party and the Jyotsana Holdings Limited was never known to us. It came to our notice when the final return was filed with the Income-tax authorities and if you go through the kind of agreement which was existing between the parties, it was clearly incorporated in the agreement that all the payments in lieu of the consultancy fees will have to be deposited in London Bank and thereafter the parties can bring the amount to India. Now whether the permission of the Reserve Bank of India was taken, whether the permission of the Government of India was taken, in fact, are all matters which definitely will have to be gone into. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** Have you gone into it already. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** Ultimately, this firm, the Jyotsna Limited was incorporated in Panama. In that, this amount was also credited to this account. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** How many parties are involved.

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** I won't be able to say how many partners are there. But, ultimately it is a matter of thorough enquiry to find out as to how many parties are involved and whether they have violated the FERA and if they have then, of course, punitive action provided for under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act definitely will have to be taken. And that is why, we have started the enquiry. As soon as the enquiry is over then, of course, whatever legal action is called for, I am sure, we will be able to take necessary action in the matter. (*Interruptions*)



**SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) :** When did you start enquiry.

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** I will not be able to give the exact date of the enquiry. The most important fact is that at least prima facie we feel that there is an infringement of the FERA. That is why action will have to be taken, provided everyone of us is satisfied that there is a clear violation and legal action is called for.

13.00 hrs.

**SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) :** The money is there, the agreement is there. Why are you so hesitant to take action ?

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** Unless what we consider is a correct thing, prima facie correct, unless we are satisfied that in fact it is the same party who are infringing the provisions of the FERA, I don't think merely on the report we can take action against any party. It will have to be properly gone into and after the whole thing is established that in fact there has been a violation, I can assure you that we will definitely take action.

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) :** My point is, why was the money paid at all *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** Merely by saying that the money has been deposited in the account of Eljay. . . *(Interruptions)*. . . we normally feel that this should be Lalit Suri and Jyotsna Holdings. That is our interpretation. But whether it is so or not ultimately will depend on the inquiry that we make and come to the conclusion that all the facts corroborate to this. I don't think that we can take action merely on the basis that this is our interpretation that the Eljay means . . . *(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** What services have they rendered ?

**DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) :** What consultation have they done ? What is the total contract value ? *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** Ultimately it is for the Japanese Company and the agent of theirs . . . *(Interruptions)* I think I have

heard all the Hon. Members. Has it been alleged by any of the Hon. Members that there has been an irregularity and that the contract has been given improperly ?

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** Naturally.

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** I don't think that any of the Hon. Members has ever said this. Has any of the Members said this ? *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) :** Why is this money paid to Jyotsna Holdings ? . . . *(Interruptions)*. . .

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** I have made this point absolutely clear. *(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Don't interfere, the Minister is not yielding.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** I have already requested you, let me first complete. *(Interruptions)*

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) :** At least you should stand by the agreement that you will raise your queries after the Minister has finished. Why don't you stand by your own agreement ?

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** I have said in the beginning that the contract was between the Sumitomo Corporation and the ONGC. We are not concerned as to who are the other people who are being employed by the Japanese firm. It is for the Japanese firm to find out as to why they have employed a particular party and not the other. In fact, have they ever disclosed to us that these are the people whom they have employed as their consultants ? They have never informed us. This came to us as a great surprise that this party is being used by them and in order to clear all your

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

doubts I have also stated the amount of money which has been paid as the tax, the amount of investment which has been made in India. If all these things are taken together, your inference that it was used for a different purpose is not borne out by facts. That is why I would request and I do not think . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): I think Government is not at all interested to know as to why this amount was paid to Jyotsna company. Is it not for the Government to determine why Rs. 6.5 crores were given to a particular firm which was in a position to influence an Indian contract? After all when such large amount is paid to somebody who is in a position to influence the contract the Government has to see what type of influence this company possesses on the Government. Our allegation is that this company is in a position to take undue advantage from the Government and that is why this amount has been paid. (Interruptions)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I have clarified the position in the beginning and also later on. I said that in the notice it was clearly mentioned that if they were to employ anyone as an agent or even as a kind of middleman certainly it will be their responsibility to keep us informed that this party has been employed, so much fees is being paid and this is the kind of service they are going to render. Having come to know that they have paid Rs. 65 crores to this party certainly we are going to inquire from the Japanese firm as to why is it that in spite of the fact that this is a condition precedent. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Since they are in contact with a person close to the Government that is why they did not inform. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What action are you going to take against the Japanese firm?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : The question of taking action against the Japanese firm will arise after we get clarification from the Japanese company. I do not think

merely by your asking or because I feel so I can possibly take action against any firm unless I am satisfied there are sufficient reasons to take action against a party. (Interruptions)

As far as setting up of a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament is concerned, I do not think that the circumstances warrant that we should set-up a joint committee and, as such, Government will not accede to this demand. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is admitted by the Minister that the final return was filed after a lapse of 30 months. The first payment to this company was made as far back as December 1984 while the return regarding this payment was made by Jyotsna Holdings in October, 1986. How could such a long delay be considered as a sign of good faith on the part of Jyotsna Holdings? This is my first question.

My second question is that the violation of RBI provisions is obvious and it was obvious to the Income-tax Commissioner who disposed of this question. When there is a legal provision to the fact that in case a FERA angle is entailed, then the assessment should not be completed. Why was the assessment allowed to be completed in spite of the obvious fact that FERA angle was entailed therein?

Sir, the Minister was believed to admit that Sumitomo is apparently guilty of violation of contractual obligation in so far as it engaged a consultant and paid such a hefty commission as rupees six crores and fifty lakhs without the knowledge of the Government of India. So, why should not the Government consider blacklisting of this firm? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no, I cannot allow. Minister can reply to that. That's all. I cannot allow.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is very important.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then, I cannot allow others. Only one question, I can allow. You cannot go on putting all the questions.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** Sir, you please allow me the last question. (*Interruptions*) Sir, the Government, the Income-Tax Department and the Finance Ministry knew about the entire transaction on 31st July 1987. What did the Government of India do in regard to RBI violations—FERA violations—in the last twelve months?

Why did they sleep over the matter for twelve months until the *Statesman* rudely woke them up?

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** You have almost repeated the same point which you had raised in your speech.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** Because my point was never replied. It was deliberately omitted.

**SHRI S.B. CHAVAN :** Unless the notice is issued by the income-tax authorities, I don't think that you can say that any self-assessment done by any assessee is objectionable. If there be any delay, then certainly it is a matter in which, if there is any infringement of the legal provision, an action will have to be taken. (*Interruptions*)

About the other point which the hon. Member has raised, I think, *prima facie* what you feel, if Eljay means the same thing, then what we interpret will definitely be correct. But whether it is the same thing or not, is a matter which will have to be investigated. I can't merely presume that 'Eljay' will mean only this and nothing else. That's why let them go there. Let them find out. And if the FERA violation is there, certainly we will take the penal action provided for in that Act.

Now, the point is whether the income-tax assessment can be finalised when the FERA proceedings are being entered into or some other proceedings are going on. I think, these are two totally independent matters. One has nothing to do with the other. In spite of the fact that the inquiries are going on under FERA, you cannot stop the assessment under the Income-Tax Act. (*Interruptions*) Whatever the guilt of Sumitomo, in spite of the fact that this was clearly mentioned in the notice and they have engaged a consultant, paid them their fees, I told you, in the beginning, that

we hope to write to Sumitomo and enquire from them, as to why is it that you have infringed this. Certainly, we will have to seek a clarification from them. After all, this is a society in which a law will have to prevail not my will or your will. Under the provisions of the Act, whatever is the legal provision, certainly that procedure will have to be followed. We will have to ask their explanation to know what they say in the matter and then take action.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** I would like to know very specifically the dates on which they filed their returns for 1985-86 and 1986-87 containing these payments. And when was the final assessment made in respect of those years? Secondly, what are the reasons given by the Commissioner of Income Tax for granting waiver of penalties? He must have given reasons. There has to be a speaking order. It cannot be without a speaking order. What are the reasons which have been given? We want to see the orders granting exemption or waiver from payment of penalties. How has he satisfied himself that there was bonafide, voluntary true disclosure of income from 1985-87, in these three years? When was the 148A notice issued and when was the FERA notice issued? I want specific dates for these.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN :** For 1985-86, the first return was filed for Rs. 40,67,360 and the second one dated 31.7.87 for Rs. 40,82,201 and the third one dated 22.3.88 for Rs. 1,49,417. So, these were the returns which they have filed and now they have filed returns in which for 1987-88, they have shown the total amount which came to them and which was for all the three years. It is not only for 1987-88, it is . . . (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Just now the Minister said that for 1985-86 they filed revised return on 22.3.88. Before that, for that year, they did not disclose any amount of commission received from Sumitomo. Therefore, for 1985-86, you said the date was 22.3.88. When was the assessment order passed for that year? . . . (*Interruptions*) . . . You have given as 23rd March for 1985-86. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : For assessed income the date is 23.3.88.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is, the next day the assessment was completed, within a day of the filing of the revised return. That is the statement which was denied by Mr. Gadhvi. I said 'don't deny'.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : I have not denied anything.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Therefore, it is absolutely right that such a huge matter has been disposed of by the Income Tax Department in one day.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I have got them for all the three years. Since you have asked for 1985-86, I have given it now. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I want to know as to what are the reasons given by the Commissioner for granting exemption. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : The Income Tax Commissioner, with the approval of CBDT, must have definitely recorded the reasons but I do not have the file with me now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You produce the order. So many times he referred to the order. He should produce it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow further Mr. Swell.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I think I must compliment Mr. Chavan for being much more articulate than his Minister of State and therefore, we could follow the discussion a little more clearly. But I must say that his whole argument is legalistic and escapist. Here are two old ladies. One is the mother-in-law and the other his wife, with no connection with oil industry, with no expertise whatsoever. Even the man, Shri Lalit Suri, has no connection with the oil industry. All that he knew was export of rice to the Soviet Union and lending out some aircrafts. How is it that this hefty

sum of Rs. 6.5 crores was paid to this man for this contract? There is a legal side of it and there is a moral side of it also. Is it not your duty to find out how? That is number one. Secondly, you have referred to the contract agreement, according to which the supplier must give the name of the Indian agent, which he has not given.

Now, the Statesman today has brought out this agreement between Sumitomo and Jyotsna Holding. I will read out one short paragraph of it, which says :

"Jyotsna Holding hereby agree to act as Sumitomo's consultants with respect to the tender..."

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Not only the Statesman, we have laid it also on the Table of the Rajya Sabha. We have not concealed it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Did you lay a copy of the Statesman on the Table of the Rajya Sabha?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : No, a copy of the agreement.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Here is an agreement by which Sumitomo has agreed to pay Jyotsna Holdings certain amount on a graduated basis, so much of percentage when the contract is written, so much when the letters of credit are received, and so much when the delivery is made, on a percentage and graduated basis. What do you call these payments? Can you honestly say that these are consultancy fees to these two doddering ladies having no knowledge, having no expertise about oil? What would you honestly say that as consultancy fee, or what would you describe that? You say that that is not agent's fee. Will you call them kickbacks of rice?

Lastly, now it is proved that Sumitomo have violated its contract agreement; they have not given the name of the agent, whereas the agent is there, call it by whatsoever name. You say, you have referred it to Sumitomo. You cannot take any action against them because they have supplied you everything. What are you going to do now? Are you going to blacklist them?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Let me first thank the hon. Member for whether right or left-handed compliments, I cannot say, but he has given me compliments that he could follow what exactly was the deal which was entered into. But the point which was raised was that legally it is all right; he is satisfied that there can be no objection so far as the legal aspects are concerned.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He did not say that.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : What I said was that his argument is legalistic and escapist.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I do not think that legally you can take objection to what they have done, but what surprises us as it has surprised many hon. Members of the House is that in spite of the clear stipulation that they will not engage any local consultant or agent, they have not even bothered to inform the Government of India that though it was stipulated, still they have engaged this man. They have paid fees for either his assistance or whatever it may be, whether you call it fees or commission; they have done this. But they did not bother to inform us and that is why having come to know that have gone against the provisions which were clearly stipulated, we wanted to have their explanation as to what they have to say in the matter, whether knowing fully well that they had accepted that they will not engage any local person as an agent, still they thought it necessary that they should engage him, pay him this fee? And what fee they have paid everybody knows. How much amount he had to pay in the shape of tax is also known. Rest of the amount they have invested in India and that also I have given you.

So, the inference that the Hon. Member is trying to draw, that some amount seems to have been used for some other purposes, either for bribing someone or for getting the contract, I do not think that it is borne out by the details that I have given you and that is why. . . (*Interruptions*)

This we will come to know only after the Sumitomo gives reply to our queries as to what they have to say about this.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Mr. Suri was visiting P. M. three times a day. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Sir, I would like to ask a question. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Sir, I am on a point of order. He did not participate in the debate. He cannot seek clarification. On what point is he seeking clarification?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : How can a Minister raise a point of order?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Anybody can raise it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : No, no, Unless you are allowed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right, last clarification. Yes, Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I have a number of questions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, you can seek only one clarification, since the Lunch time is approaching fast and everybody wants to go.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I had a number of questions but since you have put a ceiling, I will ask only one question.

AN HON. MEMBER : A lengthy question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Of course, about the length of the question you should not worry.

AN HON. MEMBER : It will have all a, b and c parts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No, I won't use A, B, and C; it is a compound question.

I know that the question I am asking will be rather embarrassing to the Finance Minister but I think he will try to give clear information that he has with him because it is related to the income tax returns being filed at a particular stage. I want to know from the Hon. Finance Minister/whether it is not a fact that when the team of concerned officers went to

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Mr. Lalit Suri for interrogation purposes on the instructions of their higher ups—I know the name but I will not use it—a very prominent person from the Prime Minister's residence rang up the Revenue Secretary and also the Director, Enforcement from the P.M. residence itself and. . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not relevant. It is an allegation that you are making.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, it is quite relevant.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : It is unparliamentary.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is un-Parliamentary? I have not used anybody's name. Let me complete my question. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, it is not relevant. It is an allegation that you are making.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is the allegation, Sir? The Prime Minister's residence is neither undignified nor un-parliamentary. All right, forget whatever I have said just now. Is it not a fact that from the prominent house of a dignitary this person rang up and told the Revenue Secretary and Director, Enforcement that they should stop interrogation and is it that only because it was stopped after that he prepared the returns and they were filed? I want this particular fact to be noted and I want a clarification.

AN HON. MEMBER : Baseless indeed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let him say this, then I will take care of it.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : First of all, I totally repudiate what the hon. member was [pleased to state that there was a telephone to the Revenue Secretary. It is not a fact. It is false, though I am sorry

to use this word. It is not correct that the Enforcement Director or some of the officers have gone to Shri Lalit Suri to interrogate him and while they were trying to interrogate him, they were stopped either by some very high officials or the hon. Prime Minister. This is also totally incorrect. This is not borne out by the information that I have with me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now adjourn for Lunch till 2.30 PM.

(Interruptions)

13.31 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the clock.*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at thirty six minutes past Fourteen of the clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

## DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

Floods in various parts of the Country  
*Contd.*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I would like to offer a suggestion that the discussion being held at this stage seems to be premature. As this is the initial phase of floods, a discussion on it at this stage will be premature. It would be better to discuss this matter through a Calling Attention. I have no objection on a discussion on it but let the matter be slated for discussion through Calling Attention

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House has already decided to convert the Calling Attention on floods into a discussion under rule 193. It has also been accepted by the House. So, there is no point of going back, because one hon. member has already

spoken. I am calling the next member. The Minister will reply to the debate at the end. Since this discussion is under rule 193, he would not make a statement.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV** (Nalands) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true that it is just the beginning of floods this year and more serious floods may recur. As discussion on it has already been started this will enable the Government to take necessary action in the light of views expressed by the Members. According to the figures made available just now, as many as 16 States have been affected by the floods and heavy rainfall. A population of 29.26 lakhs people and crops in an area of 6.68 lakh hectares have been affected by it. Similarly 61 thousand houses have collapsed, 356 people and 8300 cattle have died.

Every year the subject of floods is discussed in this august House and the need to find out a permanent solution to this problem has always been stressed upon. But it is a matter of great regret that no permanent solution has so far been found out. Every year property worth lakhs of rupees is destroyed and the Central Government spends huge amount in this regard. Had the Government taken effective measures from the time it has been in power, it would have required far lesser amount of money to find out a permanent solution than what has been spent so far in this regard.

According to a recent study undertaken about 9 million hectares of land is affected by floods every year. According to a report of the National Commission on Floods, the flood prone areas in the country have risen from 25 Million hectares in 1950 to about 40 thousand million hectares now and the annual average loss due to floods have gone as high as Rs.1000 crores in 1970 to Rs.2992 crores in 1982. In 1987 the total loss caused by floods and cyclones has been estimated to be worth Rs.2568 crores. As against a demand of Rs.3400 or 4000 crores by the State Governments for flood reliefs, an amount of Rs 290.10 crores was provided to the State Governments for the purpose.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the situation is deteriorating day by day. The damage caused by floods is increasing every year and it is apprehended that it will hit more areas in the future. The hon. Minister in his statement has mentioned 16 States, but as I do not have information with regard to all those States, I would like to concentrate myself only on Bihar. Other participant Members may throw light on the situation in their respective areas. In the year 1987, 30 districts comprising 24518 villages and a population of 4 crores in Bihar were affected by floods. It is said that Bihar has not witnessed such a serious flood during the last 100 years and several districts in North Bihar have been affected by the floods this year also whereas flood season has not gone, by posing the danger of yet another floods in the offing.

The financial assistance provided to Bihar was quite insignificant as compared to the loss suffered by it due to floods. I fail to understand this step-motherly treatment of Centre to Bihar. I think that the ruling party Members from Bihar in Lok Sabha either have no say before the High Command or unable to present the case before them properly or the Chief Minister lacks the ability to plea the case of the State properly before them. Bihar is neglected in every matter, be it the case of extending help for flood relief or finding a permanent solution to this problem. As it normally happens in Assam, North Bihar is also hit by floods every year. As long as the recommendations of the Committee or the Board with regard to the river Brahmaputra in Assam are not accepted and implemented by the Centre, floods in Assam cannot be controlled. It is not a question of Centre State relation. The State Government is not in a position to mobilise the resources to find out a permanent solution to this problem. So the Central Government will have to take the responsibility in this regard. Permanent solution will have to be found out at any cost, even by resorting to foreign aid if needed.

Last year, I came to know that the Government formulated various schemes to eradicate poverty. But the number of cattle die in floods is much more than that provided to people for their subsistence every

[Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav]

year. Similarly the number of houses which collapse during floods every year far exceed to the number of houses constructed for the poor people. Thus the natural calamities such as drought and floods by reduce the achievements of good programmes launched by you to cipher. What I want to say is that the Government should adopt positive attitude in such matters. Though various commissions have already been set up and numerous discussions are held in the House also, yet due attention has not been paid to this matter.

The floods in Northern parts of Bihar are caused by the rivers emanating from Nepal. Talks have been going on with Nepal for a long time for construction of high dams and reservoirs. In the beginning it appeared that Nepal has agreed to the proposal, but it has not yet agreed to the proposal. The matter has not been taken with Nepal Government with all seriousness it deserves. Keeping aside minor differences, India has good relations with Nepal and the Indian Government is eager to improve the relations with neighbouring countries rather than to spoil it. Our country and Nepal are bound by a number of relations and there is no reason as to why Nepal would not agree to our proposal to construct dams and reservoirs if this issue is taken with it with all its seriousness it deserves.

There is no reason why the Government will not accept it. If the Government does not accept it, it should be persuaded to do so. Until and unless this work is undertaken Bihar cannot be saved from floods. In South Bihar, district Nalanda is not considered a flood-prone area. Even then floods hit this district. Last year unprecedented floods hit this area and I had voiced concern on behalf of my party then. I had said that several districts including Nalanda have been allowed to submerge under water in order to save Patna. This measure has ruined the low-lying areas. There is a need to look into it, if such a thing takes place any-where. The issue cannot be side tracked by merely saying that it is a state subject. Whatever issues are raised in the Parliament, these should be duly considered and steps taken accordingly. If the matter falls within the State jurisdiction, it should

be got done by the State concerned. The loss caused by last year's floods in Bihar have not so far been compensated. I therefore, request the Government to take some concrete steps to check the floods occurring in South Bihar, whether it is because of Tan, Phalgu, Sakari or Punpun rivers or any other river of North Bihar along the Nepal border. Serious thought should be given in this direction. It may be pointed out here that after a long agitation the Central Government took up the work of Kosi river where some work had already been executed. Massive agitation was organised including rail roko agitation. The agitation will be further accelerated in future if the situation does not improve. We cannot imagine in Delhi the deplorable plight of the people of North Bihar. A number of villages have been washed away completely and there has been extensive damage to life and property. If more funds and foreign assistance is required to check this destruction, it must be taken and the Government should pay due attention towards it. I am sure you will look into this problem.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA  
RAO (Vijayawada) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, first of all I thank you for giving me this opportunity to discuss this important matter.

The hon. Minister, in his statement, has stated that nearly 105 districts were affected due to floods and heavy rains. The estimated damage to the crop areas is stated as 6.68 lakh hectares. It will be much more because the latest figures relating to Andhra Pradesh and other States, which were very badly affected very recently, might not have figured in the statistical information.

Now, the country by and large is happy that we have received good monsoon this year after three or four years drought. In some parts, the rainfall was very very heavy as a result of which crops have been damaged and several people have died.

Sir, in our State, in the month of July, the rainfall was twice the normal rainfall and in some Mandals, it was much



more than three times. When the average rainfall was 160 mm, in some Mandals the rainfall was 600 mm, as a result of which, more than fifty persons have lost their lives in our State. In my city Vijayawada alone, five people have died due to sliding of boulders from the hill due to the unprecedented rainfall. Two persons lost their lives due to floods in Krishna District.

Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Medak, Nalgonda, Mehboobnagar and Guntur Districts were affected. In some districts the damage was severe and it was less in some other districts. The main damage was to the paddy crop. In East Godavari District, 90,000 acres in West Godavari District 1,30,000 acres, in Krishna District, 1,50,000 acres and in Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal Districts 1,50,000 acres of paddy fields were inundated. Because of huge volume of rainfall, the drains could not discharge rain waters into the sea. So it took a very long time for the water to go from the fields. As a result of which in my Krishna District alone, nearly 1 lakh acres of paddy crop that was transplanted, is completely lost. Now, we have to retransplant the entire area. The total loss to agricultural crops in Krishna District alone is estimated to be Rs. 36 crores. Our Government has sent a preliminary report regarding the estimated damage.

In Krishna District there is damage to the roads and other public utilities. Damage to 10 works under major Irrigation, 16 under medium irrigation and 94 tanks under minor irrigation system, has occurred. Similarly, loss of buildings, houses, etc. The total loss is estimated to be Rs. 34 crores. My information is that 1188 minor irrigation sources are damaged in the entire State due to floods and heavy rains.

I request the hon. Minister to send a team immediately without any loss of time to our State. Let them visit the affected areas and assess the damage, to what extent it has taken place to crops, public utilities and all these things and then give a correct picture to the Union Government and see that necessary assistance is made available to the State Government to take

up short range as well as long range measures. Already our Government has opened hundreds of relief camps in the affected areas. Particularly in the Godavari River the water level has crossed the danger mark. With the result thousands of people are affected and there was serious danger to these people. Our Government has taken all steps to evacuate the people from vulnerable points, making available seeds and giving Rs. 1000 as subsidy per acre on fertilisers or other inputs so that the paddy seedlings are re-transplanted so that the production should not fall. Our hon. Chief Minister has written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister requesting for sanction of Rs. 50 crores so that necessary repair works as well as improvements can be made to the Krishna-Godavari Delta Drainage System, which is contributing several lakh tonnes of rice to the national pool as well as to State Pool to meet the requirement of the State.

The Government is spending more on flood relief rather than flood prevention. For example, last year the total damage was nearly Rs. 2039 crores. In 1986 total damage including loss of crop was nearly Rs. 3000 crores. Every year, on an average, it is estimated that in the State of Andhra Pradesh, we are losing Rs. 53 crores. Similarly, in Bihar we are losing Rs. 49 crores—of course, these are the figures not computed at the present value of the rupee, these are old figures, but these are the figures given by our library. Similarly, the figure for U.P. is Rs. 137 crores. Of course, these figures relate to several years back, the recent figures show that the losses are to the extent of Rs. 2,000 crores every year. Here the main point is why should the Government allow this thing to happen like this. My friend Vijay Kumar Yadav has narrated the plight of the people in Bihar that while in several districts people suffer from drought, in some other districts people are suffering from floods. Why should the Government allow this type of sorry state of affairs to go on for years and years? Why not the Government, take its responsibility? In fact, in the note given by the hon. Minister, he has said: "Even though the responsibility for carrying out the relief and rehabilitation activities is primarily the task of the State

[Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

Governments. . .” My submission is, the Union Government also must think and take it as its responsibility also, along with the State Governments. For example, in 1986 *Kharif* season, when Godavari river was in flood and several lakh hectares of paddy fields were damaged—when the crop was ready to be harvested, there was colossal damage—immediately in the *Rabi* season, our State Government had taken all necessary steps so that in more areas paddy could be raised under *Rabi* cultivation. Nearly in eight lakh hectares paddy was raised in the *Rabi* season, which helped a lot, both to our national pool as well as to the State pool also, to meet the people's requirements. So, my suggestion is, the Union Government should definitely come forward to take up the responsibility along with the State Governments, to implement flood prevention measures as well as to improve the drainage systems.

In this connection, I want to bring to your kind notice that in my constituency, there are Maniyeru and Wyiere rivers which are very frequently receiving floods and causing damage to the villages located by the sides of these rivers. Especially at some points where the banks are at low level the water is overflowing, causing damage to nearly fifteen villages. If the banks at those points where they are low, are raised, this damage can be prevented once for all. It will be beyond the competence of the State Government alone to do such type of things—not only for our Government of Andhra Pradesh but even for the Government of Bihar or other governments. So, my suggestion is that the Union Government should also come to the rescue of the State Government in giving an equal matching grant to undertake flood prevention measures.

We have seen a very disturbing news that the Union Government has, unfortunately, given instructions to the commercial banks not to receive the premium under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme. Some time back the hon. Minister was good enough to assure, when we enquired from him whether the Government have the intention to give up the Scheme, that they were thinking of evolving certain measures

to plug the loopholes, when it was brought to the notice of the Government that there were some instances of misutilisation or misappropriation or that some things have gone wrong somewhere in some States, they told us that they were evolving certain formula so that such things do not occur in future but it has no intention to give up the scheme. It is a good thing. But this year the banks have not received the premium. For example, in 1986, when the paddy crop had damaged in East and West Godavari districts and in some parts of Krishna district, at least to some extent, though belatedly, our farmers had received some compensation.

Though it did not meet the entire loss, it has given some relief to the farmers. Now, this year what will be the fate of the farmers when the comprehensive crop insurance scheme is not available there? Even this small relief will not be available to the farmers. Sir, the hon. Minister had previously been the Chief Minister of a very prosperous agriculturally developed State. I would request him not to give up this scheme and kindly arrange to issue immediate instructions to the banks so that they may receive the premium against the crop insurance scheme in respect of paddy crop also.

15.00 hrs.

Sir, in conclusion, I appeal to the Government once again to send a team of officials to Andhra Pradesh to assess the damages that have taken place in different districts, particularly in those districts which I mentioned some time back and make available financial assistance, to take short-term measures, such as, restoration of these irrigation schemes, etc. as well as long-term measures such as improvement in the drainage scheme, and taking up several flood prevention measures, etc. With these words, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important subject.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) :  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I express my thanks to you, the hon. Speaker and Shri

Bhajan Lal for providing me an opportunity to participate in this discussion.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN  
*in the Chair*]

Sir, until and unless you understand this problem in the right perspective it cannot be solved. The hon. Minister is of the view that he will consider the matter only when floods hit the State. But I feel that it will be too late to take any preventive measure at that time. I do not know about other States but I know about Bihar. During the past 150 years we had never witnessed such unprecedented floods which hit Bihar last year. I am saying 150 years because the recorded history available in this respect is for 150 years. I am not aware what happened prior to it. When I was narrating the havoc caused by floods last year in Bihar most of my hon. Colleagues might not have believed me that North Bihar was in such a pitiable plight. Last year's floods have crippled North Bihar and the economic development of the area has been pushed back by 20 years. It is not a minor thing. I, therefore, request the Government to consider it seriously.

Drought is in fact, a dreadful calamity and the entire country had diverted its attention towards it. Luckily, rains occurred this year, hence there appears to be no need to pay any attention toward it. But last year the discussion on floods were lost in the din of discussion on drought. During the drought there is at least one saving grace that people have at least some food to eat, place to live in and clothes to cover their bodies but during the floods everything is washed away. Even rich people and people belonging to middle class have become beggars as a result of the floods. They have left their areas and have come over to Delhi and Calcutta to eke out a living. There is no scope of work left in Calcutta now. Therefore, they are bound to come to Delhi for their livelihood. What I mean to say is that the situation is very not only dangerous but also alarming. We must understand the situation in this perspective. We cannot evade the issue by merely saying that floods are a common feature in Bihar every year. It is not so. The people of Bihar

are not responsible for these floods. Somebody else is responsible for that and a close watch needs to be kept in this regard. Our relations with Nepal are cordial. We have been raising our voice every year in this House urging the Government to sign an agreement with Nepal and check the water by constructing a high-altitude dam and reservoir on their soil. Once the dam is constructed water can be regulated smoothly to Bihar. There after that water could be tamed and harnessed for irrigation and power generation. It will benefit both Nepal and Bihar. But instead of this Bihar is being devastated by floods. I am of the view that the time is very opportune now to sign an agreement with Nepal. I know that this project will involve huge expenditure. For that, India and Nepal can draw loans from any international agency or World Bank and meet this expenditure. This will help not only in generating electricity but also containing the floods. It will also help in the economic development of not only North Bihar but also the entire North India. There is a need to think over it very seriously.

I had an impression that hon. Minister of Water Resources will attend the House and participate in the discussion. He had conveyed to me through a letter that the matter was under discussion with the Nepalese Government. But we are not aware as to what has been the outcome of the discussion.

During the last floods, Bihar got the least amount of relief. We do not beg for relief. We are the citizens of this country. You should at least extend the minimum of facilities which could enable us to sustain. Have we committed a mistake by being born in Bihar? The most important point is that an agreement can be entered into with Nepal so that in the event of heavy rains in the catchment areas, North Bihar can be informed and people can be told to go to safer places. Even today, there are no proper arrangements in this regard, although our hon. Minister has stated that arrangements have been made and the floods have not come so far. You come along with me and I shall show you as to how the people are afflicted by floods. The level of Kamala and Kosi river has

[Shri G.S. Rajhans]

risen. Due to waterlogging, excess waters of last year's floods was not drained out. As a consequence, during the current monsoons, waterlogging has further increased. After all, where should the people go? This matter should be taken seriously. It is not a issue to be evaded by saying that floods are a normal phenomena of brought to Bihar. Floods do not occur in Bihar but are brought to Bihar. Therefore, it is our responsibility to check it.

I thought that the Hon. Prime Minister's tour of Bihar would result in one or two Ministers doing the same subsequently. But no one took the trouble of going there. After all why should they do it. It is Bihar's headache, why should they care? It is a persistent affliction of Bihar. It is their fate. Why should anyone leave the comfort of an airconditioned room and go there? During the floods last year, the people had neither food to eat nor clothes to wear. Hundreds of people died of pneumonia and that too during the summer season. Is it not a matter of shame for us? But today our own people are making fun of the horror of floods. Even whatever little arrangements have been made for control of floods, particularly by the Kosi project, is not yielding results on account of rampant corruption. Is there anyone to check as to what happens to the funds which are allocated for this project? People are pocketing crores of rupees out of these funds. Whatever has happened is in front of everyone. Should I demand in this House that a Parliamentary Committee should be set up to look into the working of the Kosi Project? If corruption is increasing, then we too have a hand in it. The time has come to monitor the spending of each penny in this project. It is high time we carefully consider as to what action to take in case floods hit and what to do about providing relief and how to ensure that it reaches the needy people. Last year, it did not reach the right people, even five per cent of the affected people did not get it. I went from village to village, from door to door and found that relief did not reach them. People died of starvation and the cattle perished due to non-availability of fodder. Who is respon-

sible for all this? People died of Cholera, of snake-bite and I consider myself guilty for it and I implore you not to allow the same situation of develop this year too. Last year I submitted during the debate on Food Corporation also that we had been able to barely meet the situation with the stocks in the godowns of FCI but this year these godowns are empty and consequently there are chances of starvation deaths. There are no medicines for snake bite, no Cholera vaccines. In such a situation, can you wash your hands off merely by holding the State Governments responsible for it? The question is of humanity. We raise our voice in the name of humanity in the world. We fight for human rights but the same right are being thrown to winds in Bihar. No one is paying any heed to the torment of people in that State. Today the time has come when we should treat them like human beings and provide them with every kind of protection. Bihar Government has sought rupees one hundred crores for strengthening and raising the height of the barrage. Resources should be mobilised for increasing the height of the barrage, strengthening it and for making proper arrangement for its dredging. You should not only allocate funds but undertake the work yourself. I would say the Bihar Government is corrupt from top to bottom. The Central Government should itself undertake the work and see whether the work is going on properly or not. Our on point programme is that we should get protection from floods and the Central Government has a moral responsibility in this regard.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I don't think there was at least one year when we did not discuss about the floods or droughts. I do not put the blame on the State Government or the Central Government but unfortunately, no Government is realising the importance of prevention of floods and droughts. The peculiarity of this investment on projects, particularly river valley project is two-sided. One is, increased production and the other is decreased destruction. With one investment, we get two benefits. When there are floods or droughts, particularly flood, the loss is multi-fold and the sufferers mostly

are poor and marginal farmers, and not the rich certainly. I do not know whether this particular point has come to the notice of the various Governments. Sir, everyone of us belonging to various parties claims that we are for the poor, we are for the farmers and we compete with each other in demanding either writing-off of loans or increasing the subsidies or demanding more subsidies or prepared to distribute anything at the disposal of the Government. But we never think in terms of avoiding all these things. I don't think any person in this country is ever interested to be a beggar or to live on subsidy alone. There would not have been a need for subsidy had the Governments taken care of increasing the production and ensuring proper distribution, particularly among the poorer sections of the society. The need for all these things has come up now only because this has not been realised earlier.

As the hon. Chairman has given me only eight or ten minutes, instead of enlarging myself to the entire nation or to the various States, let me quote only one instance of my district. I would like to point out as to how much loss has been there, in the last 10 days, because of the floods and lack of drainage system. Bhajan Lalji, as you know, Krishna and Godavari deltas are supplying rice not only to that area but it has become a storage, a supplier for the entire nation and for at least most parts of the Southern States where it is lacking. If it were the fate of these Districts suffering from floods every year, would you like to prefer leaving it like that and importing rice from other countries losing very valuable foreign exchange? Or, would you prefer to invest a little more and avoid depending on the outside countries? Sir, the ryots in the Krishna and Godavari deltas are very progressive, learned and prepared to adopt modern techniques of agriculture. They are raising more than 40 bags per acre—i.e. three tonnes of paddy—whereas the average is not even one-fourth in this country. I wish to bring it to your knowledge that the average investment per acre for major crops in the country today is varying from Rs. 10000 to Rs. 20000. Whereas in Krishna and Godavari deltas where around 2 billion acres are being cultivated,

the investment that is required for improving the drainage is only Rs. 1000 per acre. By investing Rs. 1000 per acre and improving the drainage system in these two deltas, we can increase the crop at least three times. By investing Rs. 1000 per acre, if you are going to get the benefit or increase the production by three times, will the Government not think that it will be a wise thing to invest on improving this rather than investing on some new major projects anywhere in the country? I do agree with your thinking in terms of balanced regional development. But there is a pathetic situation in my district. Only yesterday morning I came here. Two days back when I was touring the villages, in one of the villages about 200 agricultural workers were standing on the road where they went for transplantation. I understand that the farmer in that land was telling the labourers that he would pay only Rs. 1.50 for each labourer per day for transplantation whereas they were asking for Rs. 2 per day for which the farmer was not prepared. I challenge this, if you do not know. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : I would like to say that it is around Rs. five or six everywhere. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. S. RAO : Mr. Sobhanadreeswara Rao, you are speaking sitting here. Please go there, see things and then you comment. Please hear me fully and then you comment. Don't be in a hurry. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. K. S. Rao, you please address the Chair.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. S. RAO : Why he is making noise here. Let him go to the villages. Let him hear me fully. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : I repeat that the labourers are paid more than Rs. 1.50 everywhere. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the point in arguing like this? You will also

get your turn when you can have your say. Please sit down.

SHRI K. S. RAO : I was quoting an instance.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever he says will not be recorded. Mr. Rao, you continue.

SHRI K.S. RAO : What I say is, more than one and a half lakh acres are still totally filled with water, and the farmers are not prepared to go for transplantation. That is the particular reason why the farmer is not prepared to pay. It is not that in the entire district the rate is Rs. 1.50. In every village it is Rs. 10 or Rs. 15. I am not denying that. I am not saying that this is the position in the entire district. On a particular day, that is two days back, when we went to the village, Putlacheru, where the farmer was not prepared to take the risk of transplantation, this was the position. The farmer is not prepared to pay because he knows that he does not get anything. For one acre of transplantation, the cost is more than Rs. 800 only on the day of transplantation because seedling is not available. That is why the farmer is not prepared to take the risk. It was under that situation the farmer was not prepared to pay. It is not that he does not want to pay. Mr. Sobhanadreeswara Rao, you can have it verified. The Zila Parishad Chairman and myself went to Putlacheru by road and on that particular day the entire area was filled with water. We were an eye-witness to that. I am not saying that in the entire district it is like that. What I want to impress on the hon. Minister is this. The loss that has occurred in Krishna district and even in the Godavari delta, is tremendous, it is pathetic to see. You would appreciate if you were to go and see the various villages where water is still lying. The State Government has come forward saying that they will supply seeds at Rs. 360 per bag or as an alternative they will supply, what is called in Telugu, 'Naru' at Rs. 82 or Rs. 86. The far-

mers are not prepared to come forward to take it, the reason being that they will not get even one rupee return on that. They want to keep the land idle this season. This indicates how much frustrated the farmer is and how pathetic the situation is for the agricultural labour in that area. It will be no surprise if in Krishna district some of the workers are to starve in this season. I request the hon. Minister to take it to his heart and either send a Central Team or go there himself to see how the farmers and the farming labourers are suffering there. I am not against my colleague asking for the Central Team to be sent there immediately. The State Government is taking pride that they are supplying rice at Rs. 2 per kg. We are also in favour of that, not against But unfortunately the price of rice today is more than Rs. 6 in that area. I do not think the agricultural labour can afford to pay Rs. 6 per kg. So, he does not get that benefit. I wish the hon. Minister Shri Bhajan Lal, who can understand and who can act, to think of preventing these floods rather than thinking of relief every time. Let us not lose crores of rupees every year on relief; invest at least half of it on prevention; we will get the benefit. We need not beg from other countries for rice or anything. Our farmers, our countrymen, are prepared to produce any number of tonnes of rice or wheat. You take your farmers into confidence and pay them the right price and arrange for fertilisers and seedlings of good quality in time. The only thing is that, since about two lakh acres have been lost totally, I want the Government of India to come forward and convert the loans that have been taken for transplantation into long-term loans. and release loans once again for the plantation.

Similarly, as my colleague has asked, the Government of India must also come forward to assist the State Governments in arranging for these farmers who are put to total loss, free seeds, free fertilizers at least for this year if not for all the years. I request the Minister to take care of this pathetic condition of the farmers.

[Translation]

**SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN** (Murshidabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Rajbans has described aptly that floods do not strike Bihar, but they are brought to Bihar. I would like to add that floods do not strike Bengal but they are sent from Bihar. As Bengal is near the Bay of Bengal, the entire flood water flows through it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are not able to utilize water resources properly, which should have been an asset to us. We can check floods, we can bring more areas under irrigation and we can also generate more hydro-power through this asset but unfortunately, we are running after Thermal Power and are not paying any attention to hydrow-power generation. We have not been able to make optimum utilization of our water resources, even though we are suffering huge losses every year. I have got all the figures, but I would like to restrict myself to the relief amount that has been provided. Rs. 1425 crore were paid as crop damage in 1985; Rs. 1213 crore in 1986; Rs. 1300 crore in 1987 whereas in 1985 Rs. 8300.59 lakh were paid as crop insurance for damage to Kharif crop and Rs. 8500 lakh in 1986. This payment was made at the rate of Rs. 200 per hectare.

**SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV** : Which means one-fourth of the total cost.

**SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN** : It is even less than that. Farmers are suffering huge losses this year too. Kindly start thinking about it from now on. Whenever the flood strikes, it causes huge losses and every State Government seek aid from the Central Government. The left party is in power in West Bengal and therefore if we do not get timely help we can create hue and cry here and thereby give vent to our feelings, but I pity the hon. Member from Bihar who cannot even say that much because the Cong (I) is in power both in the State as well as at the Centre.

Drought has caused havoc in Rajasthan whereas floods have caused havoc in the areas in our side. When we paid a visit to Sikar—Speaker Sahib's constituency—we were shocked to see a slogan painted on a water tanker saying :

*"Pani bhi Seemit  
Parivar bhi Seemit"*

(Limited water-limited family)

It is most unfortunate that even after 41 years of Independence we have limited water at some places and unlimited at other places.

**SHRI RANA VIR SINGH** : It means that the water should not be wasted.

**SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN** : If you interpret it like that then it is all right.

The West Bengal Government had asked for Rs. 264 62 crores from the Centre as flood relief last year but the Eighth Finance Commission recommended only Rs. 12 crore. We got about Rs. 80-82 crore. The course of most of these rivers in the area is from Nepal to Bihar and then to Bengal. West Bengal is on the border of Bangladesh. The State Government cannot enter into an agreement with the Bangladesh Government in respect of river water because it is a central subject. This can be done only by the Central Government. The Centre should be fully responsible for the huge losses being suffered due to floods. Serious thought shall have to be given to checking floods. I am emphasizing it again and again because it is a central subject and therefore the entire responsibility should rest with the Central Government. When the people are rendered homeless because of heavy rains, they ask for Tarpaulin. They do not get it because it is said that its production is not there. First of all the MPs and MLAs of that State have to face the people. Therefore we should think over it before floods strike there. Shri Rajbans said that there are no foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India and this is true. This is not an allegation levelled by the left party but it is what every MP thinks. Besides floods, I would like to draw your attention to my constituency. Murshidabad where erosion is causing serious concern. If the crops are damaged due to floods once, these can be had next time, but the land once eroded cannot be brought back. There has been a large scale erosion in 120 km area of my district. I have been repeatedly warning you against it but you are not paying any heed to it. A big part of Bhagwan-

[Shri Syed Masudal Hossain]

bola and Rani Nagar block by the side of my district has come closer to Bangladesh due to erosion. Farmers have been given lease of land. They cultivate crops and when these are ready for harvesting the people and the police personnel of Bangladesh and our B.S.F. jawans get ready to collect the crops which go to the other side of the border because of soil erosion. This has led to an international dispute and the country's border is in danger. This is not the first time that I am raising this issue but I have raised it four-five times during the last eight years, but in vain. The erosion in 120 km area cannot be checked by the State Government alone. Our State Government had sent a scheme costing Rs. 450 crore in this regard and attention must be paid to it. Even the Pritam Singh Report has also not been taken note of. I am once again telling you that floods have already hit Bihar and now they are on the move to Bengal. Therefore, I urge the Central Government to save us from this menace. The Central study group can be sent later but the people should be provided relief first. The people lose their lives in the floods, they want food and clothing but the Centre seems oblivious of all this and it sends the study team, say after three-four months and the relief is provided only when the study group submits its report. This is not the proper way. Attention should first be given to check floods and till this is done sufficient aid should be provided to the State Governments concerned.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hail from Rajasthan which is famous for its famines and not for floods, yet there are two such districts out of the 27 districts of the State which are hit by floods every year causing damage and, therefore, I want to speak on it. These districts are Kota and Jhalwar. Kota was flooded in 1986 and 55 people died as a result thereof. Whenever floods hit, the State Government sends its report to the Central Government in that regard. The Central team which is sent there to assess the situation, should go early. They do not conduct the survey properly. They reach the spot as though they are visiting it for sight-seeing. They just collect the

principal data and return after meeting the officers. They do not even tell the public representatives about their time of arrival at the Circuit House thereby not enabling them even to report about their problems. Just as advertisements are given in the newspapers for informing the public, similarly advertisements should also be given to enable the people to put forward their problems. Even the concerned officers of the State Governments are not able to make them understand the actual problems because they themselves keep on being posted to different places. Whether it is the irrigation officer or a collector, they all get transferred after 2-3 years. Kota city is struck by flood every alternate year. Nobody has so far gone into its main cause. It is good that even at that time the Central Government had granted Rs. 7 crores for flood relief. You gave Rs. 7 crores to the State Government all right but you have not asked for the information regarding the purpose for which this amount was spent. The factors which caused flood are still existing. The ponds located at lofty places near Kota city stand breached resulting in flood. This amount of Rs. 7 crores has not been spent on carrying out their repairs. My submission is that whenever you send a Central Survey Team, you must get it verified as to how much damage has been caused and where, and whether the State Government is making proper use of the funds allotted to it.

I want to submit that although there is an advisory committee on drought and flood in every district, yet they are all defunct. These advisory committees do not hold any meetings. Even if a meeting does take place, the entire business is disposed of within half an hour. No serious thought is ever given to evolving means to rehabilitate the flood or drought-affected people and to check the losses being caused by these natural calamities. Suggestions to check these floods are never sought. Therefore, you should inspite these advisory committees in every district to function actively and issue instructions accordingly.

I want to make a submission regarding soil erosion because it is a big problem in Kota district. There are a number of rivers in this district and each river is



flooded following heavy rains. Thereafter land erosion takes place at a large scale. First of all, I want to submit that you should completely drop your present 'fire-brigade approach under which the Central Government gives funds to the State Government whenever there is flood. Out of the funds so given, food and clothing problems of the flood-affected people are met temporarily and they are also accommodated for some time in some school building or housing board colony, but the moment flood waters recede, they are sent back to their respective villages. You should change this practice without any delay. Instead, you should get the primary causes of flood probed seriously and take steps to remove those causes. Unless the Government identifies those causes and makes provision to check floods permanently, no matter how much funds you allocate to State Governments, the floods will keep recurring every year and everywhere whether it is Bihar, Bengal, Rajasthan or any other State. Can you name any such flood-prone place in the country where floods have been checked due to your efforts. There is no such place in our country. Flood continues to strike every year. Therefore, you will have to find out the causes responsible for floods and make arrangements to control them.

The Government must formulate a plan regarding land-erosion. I feel that whatever machinery and equipment is available with you for checking it, is insufficient and useless. Due to land erosion, the standing crops in thousands of acres of land are destroyed or the land itself is rendered unfit for cultivation. The Government should pay attention in this direction.

I feel that the matters to which I have drawn the attention of the Government will receive due consideration. The points raised by me were : whether the funds allotted by the Central Government to the State Government are being used for the actual purpose; to what extent are the reports sent by the State Governments to the Centre in this regard correct; and that you should send a team from the Centre for monitoring the head under which you allocate funds to the State Governments, so that they may visit the spot to see whether that money is being utilised properly or not. With these words I thank you,

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, floods have become a permanent problem for our country. Today about 41 per cent land of our country is affected by floods. We have so far been able to control floods in about 13 per cent of the area, the remaining 28 per cent is still prone to floods. From this, you can imagine the extent of loss and devastation we have to suffer due to floods every year. Even after such a long time after independence we have neither been successful in checking floods nor controlling drought with the result that standing crops on thousands of acres of land are destroyed, thousands of houses are washed away, huge cattle-wealth is lost and many people lose their lives every year. Floods cause many problems and diseases besides damaging crops.

Though many schemes have been formulated and many dams have been constructed to control floods by our Government after independence, yet we have failed to save or protect the people from floods. Just compare the extent of damage we used to suffer previously and what we suffer now due to floods. In this connection, I have some figures with regard to Bihar, Sir, I want to place the same before you. Previously when there was no planned development, 500 houses used to be washed away but now when there is planned development, 2000 to 4000 houses are washed away. It means that so many families are rendered homeless. Previously crops on one thousand 500 acre land used to be damaged, now crops on about 18 thousand acre land and all the three crops get damaged. Previously water used to stagnate for 3 days, but now it stagnates for 3 months. Thus the plans formulated are in a sense not to stop floods but to welcome them. These planning officers desire that floods should continue for longer periods so that they can go on reaping the fruit. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I came from a flood affected area and I submit that Darbhanga, Samastipur and Madhubani districts are flood affected areas. Rivers here appear to be small, but cause serious destruction. Rivers like Kosi, Baghmati, Kamla Balan, Gandak, Budi Gandak are usually flooded.

[Shri Rambhagat Paswan]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, embankments have been constructed but we are surprised at the way these embankments have been constructed. Instead of having continuous embankments, gaps have been left in between. These rivers flow from west to east and from north to south. Rivers should meet at a proper place and then fall together into the Ganges. Embankments should be constructed properly after conducting a proper inspection. But this has not been done. It is surprising to see that instead of giving relief to the people these create more problems for the people. Therefore people have started demanding that they do not need such embankments and all embankments should be removed because these create obstruction in the flow of water. When these embankments were not there water used to stagnate there for three days, while now the water remains there for many days. This is troubling the people and they are demanding that all embankments should be removed to facilitate the quick flow of water so that the people may get relief. Therefore, Sir, I submit that your plan has not served the purpose. Though we are lay-men and not experts, yet I would like to insist that wherever embankments are built, the local people must be consulted, opinions of likely sufferers must be taken, but your planning officers seldom visit villages, they even do not bother to inspect the situation created by floods. They formulate plans by sitting here and just imagining as to how the people can be saved from floods. When the flood is on our heads and we make a hue and cry, report in newspapers and broadcast at All India Radio and make all our efforts, only then the Hon. Minister plans to survey the flood-affected areas by an aeroplane. Thereafter, it is decided as to how many boats are required and the carpenters are asked to build boats. When boats are ready, these are no more needed because by then the floods recede.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I visited my flood affected area from 10th to 15th July and I found that about 15-20 panchyats' area is badly affected by floods. When I saw the collector and asked him to see that relief work should be started there in 15-20

panchayats' area which has been badly affected by floods, the collector replied that relief was sent only after water remained there for 7 days. I told him that the flood water was there for more than 7 days. After that, I came here, later on it was learnt that relief has been provided there but only to handicapped people and the badly affected people have been left to the mercy of God. This is the state of your relief work.

The flood control officers may be asked to go there and I will set them right and apprise them of the various problems faced by the public? They must construct embankments but these should be constructed properly. These embankments should be constructed upto the place where rivers of Bihar fall into the Ganges.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, 30 to 40 years elapse after the building of embankments but no repair work is carried out. There is plenty of funds to repair them, but the same are not spent on repairs. On the contrary, embankments are made weak by carrying out so called repairs. These embankments are demolished and earth is mixed therein. Thus embankments become weak and start cracking resulting in a loss of crores of rupees. This is the state of affairs there. You make plans without proper understanding. Some permanent solution should be found to check floods. I submit to you that whatever embankments exist, they should be raised to 5 metres height. Besides, you should dig channels in between and the water left in the river should be allowed to flow into the Ganges. 60 billion rupees have been spent on flood control and relief works. If you had spent this sum on flood control schemes, we could have been protected from floods forever.

It has also been observed that the sum sanctioned for flood relief works is not actually spent on them. Officers pocket all the money. Have you ever paid your attention towards it?

As is known to you, the Kosi river originates from Braha area in Nepal. A dam should be constructed there. There is a river named Kamla Balan. It originates from Shishapani in Nepal. You should construct a dam near Shishapani. The

Bagmati originates from the place named Nutoya. You should construct a dam there. Our hon. Minister can hold talks with Nepal on this subject. I know that the Nepal Government is not giving its approval to all these plans because it is not in its power. I insist upon you that in order to mobilise resources, you should stop giving relief. By constructing a dam there, electricity can be produced and floods can be checked for ever.

Whenever there are floods in our area the poor people migrate to the places where dams have been constructed. Therefore, kindly make some raised grounds in between so that people may seek refuge there and save themselves from floods.

In the end, I would like to insist that you should provide full relief to the people when floods come and ensure that sufficient grains and medicines are made available to them. Our Bhajan Lalji is a very active worker. I know that he will find some permanent solution to save Bihar from floods and hold talks with Nepal in this connection very soon. With these words, I thank you.

[English]

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Sabarkantha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the speakers who have spoken before me have rightly emphasised that the floods are an annual feature. We have floods now. It is not something unusual; every year they take place. Not only it is an annual feature, but it is increasing in intensity every year and the reason for this is not far to seek. This is because the amount of silt and top soil that is carried away by the rivers is enormous. And that raises the bed of the river with the result that the floods grow in intensity, rivers spill out and the damage each year goes on increasing. The question, therefore, before the Government should be not merely giving relief to those who suffer from the floods but to think about the steps that they should take which would have the effect of preventing floods permanently from occurring at all. What are these steps and why have we yet not been devoting as much attention as we should have done ?

15.56 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI  
in the Chair]

For instance, it is known that in the catchment area if there is ample vegetation, water is absorbed and the flow of water is slowed down. Since independence we have destroyed forests without any long term thinking. I have got here figures with me. The river Ganges alone takes away or carries away silt amounting to 80,000 Hectare Metres. Now, if you think of all the other river systems, Brahmaputra and other big rivers, then you can imagine the quantity of silt and top soil that we are losing every year. It takes millions of years for the top soil to be built up and we are very prodigal in wasting it. The annual loss of top soil during the flood is estimated at 12 billion tonnes. How long can this go on ? It means that the productivity of our agriculture is also being reduced and diminished. Without adequate top soil, agricultural productivity will go down. Therefore, it seems to me very important that the Government should give the highest priority to certain measures which would prevent this from taking place.

We talk about afforestation but how much afforestation has been really done during these forty years ? I understand that the annual earning of forest operations is very low. We do not stop forest operations, the Forest Department is responsible for cutting large number of trees. The annual earning of Government from forest operations is Rs 820 and odd crores as against a loss of 12 billion tonnes of top soil. Just look at the equation. I think we can afford to spend a great deal of money to see :

- (a) That the forest operations are cut down completely, foregoing earning and
- (b) that we undertake an Afforestation Programme on a war footing, we should not merely talk about it but implement it. Even if it is done in catchment areas, it will help greatly.

These are some of the steps which must be taken. 95 per cent of the water of our rainfall is retained in a well vegetated

[Shri H. M. Patel]

catchment area. 95 per cent of the rainfall could be retained and as against that today it is the reverse. Only 5 per cent is retained and the rest goes down the drains. Therefore, I think it is time that Government should pay serious attention to this matter and I would urge the Minister for Agriculture who is known for his dynamism and action orientation that he sees to it that afforestation, particularly in catchment area is undertaken forthwith on a planned basis and on a war-footing. Now, we do use these words very often. But I hope that in this case they would not remain as mere words but are given effect to in practice.

16.60 hrs.

Secondly, I would say that an ad hoc programme may be undertaken on desilting river beds. This is also very important because it would ensure that the level of the riverbed would go deeper extent this would also be very helpful because silt is a very valuable fertilizer for cultivation.

It is unfortunately true that floods occur when there is very heavy rainfall. It cannot be known how much rainfall would be absorbed in a given 24 hours. But when the rain does fall very heavily, it also causes a great deal of harm and damage. During last year, when the country was facing a serious drought and when several States in the country had no adequate rainfall for several years, we talked seriously about various measures for conserving rain water. We then said that enormous quantity of water, the bulk of the rainfall was going into the sea and at that time we said that we should execute various plans urgently such as construction of check dams, digging of small ponds and so on to conserve rain water. In fact, it was even suggested that there should be a small pond in every field, which is a very sound and valuable suggestion. But what effective steps have been taken for the execution of these schemes?

I realise that this is not a matter which merely concerns the Central Government alone. It is a matter which seriously concerns the State Governments as well. Therefore, I would suggest to the Minister

for Agriculture to seriously consider this issue and call a meeting of the State Governments and work out a joint programme which would be given effect to on a very expeditious basis. This is very important and I am sure funds can be found for this programme. It does not seem to me that funds should come in the way of executing these plans. After all, sound agriculture is very important and productivity of agriculture must go up and not down. With all these considerations in mind, I think whatever funds are necessary should be made available. Of course, we should see to it that the funds which are made available are used properly and in a planned manner and in a sound way.

I do not wish to take more of your time, but I do hope that these simple suggestions will be given due consideration.

My one final point would be this. There is a natural drainage course and what we should try to do is not to interfere with this natural drainage course so that water can have its own flow. In the course of our development efforts while constructing roads, digging canals and so on, we have unfortunately blocked the passage of water along the normal drainage channels. It is very important that there should be a review of this with a view to seeing that wherever there are such interferences in this natural drainage channel, such interferences are removed or rectified in such a way that natural drainage is allowed free passage.

I do not wish to take more of your time and the bell is also ringing. I do hope that the Minister will pay a deeper and longer attention to my short suggestions.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah) : Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we have once again assembled to have discussions on the annual feature of flood disaster. We discuss the problem of floods only when they are upon us. At other times we do not take the trouble of going into that problem. So I request the hon. Minister always to concentrate on the problem of floods and formulation of a number of schemes to tackle this problem. These discussions on

floods should have some long-term effect. We always look to short-term effects. When floods have their sway, the Government limits itself to providing relief to the flood-affected people. Money is spent on relief but no permanent solution to this problem is sought. So my first suggestion is that there must be a long-term planning in this regard. Particularly a Board, which may be called National Flood Commission, should be constituted to suggest permanent measures in regard to the flood problem. Short-term measures which are frequently taken up as relief measures are not enough. There should be a long term planning for flood control.

The second problem, on which hon. Members have spoken, relates to the flooding of the country's rivers. I want to draw the hon. Minister's attention towards another point. The catchment-area of some rivers falls in other countries but India has to bear the brunt of the flooded rivers.

I want to make a particular mention of the rivers which flow through the territory of Nepal. Some of these rivers have their catchment area in Nepal. Like all other places here also forests have been deuded. Due to large-scale deforestation in Nepal, a mere two days' of rainfall causes flood in the rivers flowing in India. A lot of silt has accumulated in our rivers which has saturated their water bearing capacity. This is an international phenomenon and it was raised at the SAARC summit by our Hon'ble Prime Minister. I request the hon. Minister to pay special attention to this point and confer with Nepalese authorities to arrive at a solution. Floods in some of our rivers have their origin in Nepal. Every year there are floods in the rivers of North Bihar and rainfall in catchment areas and deforestation in Nepal are the main factors responsible for such floods.

The third point, of which the hon. Members of the B.J.P. may be aware, relates to the Ganga-Cauvery water scheme. This scheme was formulated when Shri K. L. Rao used to be the Irrigation Minister. The scheme envisaged the discharge of excess flood water from the Ganga into to the river Cauvery which is generally short of

water in those days. Utilisation of excess Ganga water in Cauvery would enable widening of the latter's basin and we could go ahead in the direction of a permanent solution to the problem. Time and again it is said that the Central Government does not have enough funds to finance this scheme.

When this scheme was formulated 30 years ago it was estimated to cost Rs. 13,000 crores. Postponement of its execution on the plea of shortage of funds has escalated the cost of this scheme. Now it has reached the mark of Rs. 44,000 crores—i.e. it has seen a four fold increase in a period of 30 years. If we have no funds for the same, I think this scheme is probably gathering dust in the Government's cupboard. I feel that this scheme could be of immense value for the control of floods.

Whenever we have discussions on flood control or irrigation schemes, the hon. Minister for Water Resources should also be present here in the House. The Agriculture Minister is present here but the Minister for Water Resources should also be present here because we are having discussions on irrigation schemes or floods and the same cannot be held in the latter's absence. We do not know even the fate of these schemes. I request the hon. Agriculture Minister to convey our feelings to the hon. Minister for Water Resources that at least at the time of discussions on floods he should be present here in the House.

Hon. Shri Patel has raised a very good point. In our area also, there is grave problem of silting. When flood water recedes, silt accumulates on the river-beds because rivers bring it with them from the higher ranges of mountains. The problem of silting exists everywhere, be it in the river Kosi and Bagmati or as Shri Vijoy said in the North and Central Bihar or in Andhra Pradesh or Purvanchal. Because of this silting, the Kosi Barrage project which costs more than Rs. 100 crores is on the verge of collapse. It cannot be guaranteed if this project will survive for five years from now.

Desilting may be done with the help of imported or indigenous technology.

[Shri Manoj Pandey]

Madam, I am extremely grateful to you that on my behest the hon. Minister for Water Resources too has come in the House. I want to convey it to him that there is grave enormity of the desilting problem in my constituency. The process of desilting may be taken up gradually, so that the expenditure likely to be incurred there on is reduced to the minimum. Imported technology may also be used if need be. If indigenous technology is necessary that too may be used. Hitherto due attention has not been paid in this direction. The Government should pay more attention to the desilting problem.

I also want to draw your kind attention to the biggest problem of my constituency which is related to the river Budhi Gandak which affects 15 districts of North Bihar. There was a proposal for construction of a dam for controlling the water of this river. Some expenditure had also been incurred for the same. This is a State project and construction of this dam could create a 40% shortage of water in the river Budhi Gandak. If we are able to check the flow of the river in the catchment-area itself, the magnitude of floods caused by the river can be reduced. This project costs a mere Rs. 35 crores and does not require construction of a very large structure. There cannot be a better preposition than this where such a small amount of money will benefit 15 districts. But the State Government is incapable of doing it because it does not have adequate resources for this purpose. I, therefore, request the Central Government to set up a National Flood Control Commission without delay and execute all such projects through it.

**\*SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur) :**  
Madam Chairman, it has become a routine programme for us to discuss the problems of floods in each and every session of this August House. This is the state of affairs even after 41 years of independence. We are not in a position to contain the excess flood water. I plead with the Hon'ble Minister to construct dams so that the excess water in the rivers can be stored. The excess water should not be wasted as

it is happening now. We have to feel bad only if there is no rain but I do not really understand why we are perturbed when there is excess rain. Infact, there is a proverb in Kannada which says that nothing will go wrong if there is excess rain. These days the floods have occupied the headlines in our radio broadcasts and telecasts. \* This year there are floods in all most all parts of the country. In North India it is devastating and the loss is heavy. Regularly we deliver speeches here about the impact of floods. Money is sanctioned by the Government for the relief programmes. Last year we discussed about drought several times. I too participated in the debate on that unprecedented drought. These discussions and the temporary relief measures will not help the people, especially farmers of this country. We have to think of preventing floods and droughts permanently instead of planning temporary relief programmes. I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister as to what has happened to Datter Canal Estimation? and to K L. Rao's plan. Some parts in Bihar experience devastating floods every year and on the other hand many parts of Rajasthan experience severe drought throughout the year. Our Government is spending hundreds of crores of rupees every year for the flood relief programmes. Even the Capital city of India has been affected by floods. Of course, this is not a new phenomenon. For the last four decades we are facing the problems of floods even in Delhi. I do not know who should be blamed. It appears that neither the Government nor the top officials and Engineers are concerned about the permanent solutions for the problems of floods. It is high time that we took immediate steps to the problems of floods.

Our senior colleague has mentioned about the change in the Ecological system. It is true the destruction of forests has led to ecological imbalance. Our Prime Minister has given the top priority for afforestation programme. Unfortunately this is not being implemented strictly by the various State Governments. Pavagada is a place in my constituency which is in the grip of unprecedented drought for the last several years. Strangely, this year it received 8 inches of rain in one day. This is nothing

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\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

but the result of ecological imbalance. Similarly conservation of black cotton soil is neglected. About 90% of the Parliament members are farmers as per the Bio-data. If we are really serious about helping the farmers we should not allow the water to go waste into the sea. My humble request to Our Prime Minister is to take urgent steps to construct dams across the rivers other works like road construction, house construction etc. may be stopped temporarily, but construction of dams should not be stopped at any cost because the entire future of country lies on this. Irrigation is the backbone of our nation. We can usher into a new era of progress and prosperity only through irrigation.

We are fortunate to have rivers like Ganga, Brahmaputra, Yamuna, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri etc. The water of all these rivers has to be nationalised and it should be provided to the farmers. My final request to the Prime Minister and other hon'ble Ministers concerned through you Sir, is that in future we should not get an opportunity to discuss either flood or drought in this August House. I trust that our Government will take immediate steps to conserve the flood water and help the farmers of this country.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and with these words I conclude my speech

[English]

SHRI M.R. SAIKIA (Nowgong) : I thank you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on this subject.

This House has discussed the problem of floods every year. Therefore, the question arises whether any solution has been provided to this problem and whether the intensity of the flood is diminishing or increasing. What we have seen throughout the country is that in most parts of the country flood is becoming a permanent source of menace to the people.

I will confine only to my state Assam. We have discussed about the tragedy created by floods in Assam for the last three years. Last year, there were floods five times in quick succession right from the month of

June upto October. One of my colleagues from the other side has suggested for the constitution of a national board for controlling floods. But what purpose would be served by constituting such a board? In my State, there is such a board constituted many years ago, named, Brahmaputra Flood Control Board to control mighty Brahma. putra The function of controlling mighty Brahmaputra belongs to the Central Government. That Board framed a master plan and submitted two projects—Subensiri Project and Dhing Project—to the Government of India three years back. But what is the result? Simply by discussing the problem it will not serve any purpose. You have to take some concrete steps. Already 40 years have passed since independence. What effective measures have been taken to control floods? Every years lakhs and lakhs of people are being rendered homeless because of floods. Dwelling houses are being washed away. Thousands and thousand of hectares of standing crops are being damaged. Bridges, roads and culverts are being washed away. Means of communications get disrupted. I can cite one example. National Highway No. 37, which is important for strategic purposes, remained closed for more than a month in the month of June. So, these are the conditions in Assam. This is the situation not only in Assam but throughout the country. This Government is very much sensitive to political situations but not to the economic situations.

This year the people of Assam have already witnessed three floods since the month of May up to this month. In Nowgong district, in places like Lanka, Zugizam, Baithalkushi, Madigaon etc., more than eight lakhs of people have been affected. Their dwelling houses have been washed away by floods. All the standing crops were damaged. Bridges, roads and culverts have been washed away. Water supply has been disrupted because of floods. More than thirty lives have been lost. People had to be shifted from flood-affected areas to the high places with the help of country boats and Army. Army had to lift the marooned people to the places of safety. Hundreds of relief camps have been established. The State Govern-



[Shri M. R. Saikia]

ment has made a request to the Central Government to send a team to Assam for assessment of the damages. Even the Agriculture Minister was requested to pay a personal visit to see the things for himself, but there was no response. Simply by discussing this problem, no purpose will be served. Today we find that on all fronts—on labour front, on *kisan* front and on other fronts—there is dissatisfaction. People are not satisfied. Why? Unless we have got sincerity in our hearts and minds to serve the people, nothing will happen in this country.

Shri H.M. Patel has mentioned about deforestation. Deforestation operations are carried on by the State Governments to increase their revenues. In our State, three years back, the then State Government had converted all forest areas into baron lands, in order to increase the revenues of the State. Not only in Assam, almost in all the States, the State Governments carry on deforestation operations to increase their revenues. Unless this is stopped, how can you control the velocity of floods?

For controlling the mighty rivers like Ganga, Brahmapura, the State Government cannot control them because of the paucity of funds. Therefore, the Central Government should come forward to implement such huge projects to control the floods. Unless the Central Government extends financial help to implement these projects, nothing will be achieved.

I would like to point out one thing to the Minister of Water Resources. Water resources are the national asset. The national asset should not go waste. I do not know why the Government of India allow this resource to play havoc and create tragedy to the people. Is it not inconsistent with what you say and what you do? Therefore, my earnest request to the Government of India, to the Central Government, is to come forward with long-term and concrete proposals so that by implementing various schemes flood can be controlled in the country and every year there will be no necessity of having discussion on the problem of floods. With these words, I conclude.

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :**  
Madam Chairman, we have been discussing the subject on floods for the last several years in this House and I think that with the measures the Government may perhaps like to take in the years to come, there should be a day which all of us should wish, when there should be no need of holding another discussion either by way of a Calling Attention or under Rule 193 on floods. A day should come that way.

Madam Chairman, basically this aspect of floods will be dealt with by the Ministry of Agriculture. In fact, I am speaking in defence of the Ministry of Agriculture. I do not know when I say that in a given area when flood comes, industries also get drowned, buses and motor vehicles get drowned, perhaps even planes get drowned. That means every Ministry in some way or other gets drowned. Then why alone the Ministry of Agriculture is made responsible for this? That is why I am saying that losses occur to the extent of crores of rupees. When we create a Ministry which involve crores of rupees, why not a Ministry to protect the people and the areas is created separate for this purpose? Therefore, it is very essential that if a separate Ministry is created for this purpose, everything would be all right. A better and concerted effort and proper attention can be paid if a separate Ministry to deal with this aspect of calamity either by way of floods or droughts is created. Today, it appears to be a bit ridiculous that the Ministry of Agriculture only is given there sponsibility of tackling this issue. यह बोझा आपके सर पर क्यों है ?

Secondly, I would like to state that whenever floods take place, the non-Congress-I Government in the States take the opportunity—I have to say this with respect to the Telegu Desam Government in Andhra Pradesh and the Government in Assam—to castigate, to politicalise the issue of floods, when in fact they should, in cooperation with the Central Government, find a solution to the aspect of floods. Every year, when the floods take place, kindly see the behaviour of the non-Congress-I Government in Andhra Pradesh or in Assam or elsewhere. This kind of attitude of non-Congress-I Governments should stop. It is detrimental to the interest of the nation.



I am saying this specifically because the other day, the Prime Minister took the initiative to meet the District administrators. Why did the Prime Minister take this initiative? It is because the Prime Minister wanted to know the situation from the lowest strata of administration. He wanted to know how the Collector and the District Magistrate tackle the situation. He wanted to get the direct feed back from the lowest strata in the administration. But what was your attitude at that time? Mr. Rama Rao, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, raised several issues that the Prime Minister should not meet the lowest strata of the administrators. What did Mr. Hegde do? Mr. Hegde created some constitutional problems. I am dealing with this aspect specifically because it is relevant here. In the Centre-State relations the phenomena of floods and droughts play a pivotal role. It is here that the coordination between the Centre and the State is tested because crores of rupees are invested, they are given in the hands of State Governments and if the State Governments do not act properly, if the State Governments do not utilise these funds which are given as flood relief and drought relief, then what remains? They mismanage the funds and ultimately if the flood is over, they blame the Central Government and they merely ask the Central Government crores of rupees. The other day Assam Government also asked several crores of rupees. If there is an estimate made of the proper damage, the money has to be given. The Central Government has always given the money and they have never failed to do so.

We have recently floods in Assam and I have got the figures here. 200 people in over 3,100 villages affected, standing crop of 176,000 hectares damaged more than 100 people died and Shankaranandji has stated earlier in Parliament some time back that about 50 per cent of 3.15 million hectares of geographical area of Assam identified as 'affected' has been protected. The Central Government has played its role as far as protecting the flood area is concerned. Now, the question is: What our State Governments doing? I don't say that they are not concerned. But the question is, see their

attitude. The moment they find a pretext to blame the Central Government, they start blaming them. This attitude has to be stopped.

As far as the flood aspect is concerned, several reports by experts have been prepared. I have also got a report prepared by one of the leading Institutes, and they have given certain measures to be taken. Of course, it is very difficult to say in terms of theory listing preventive measures, but sometimes in practice it is very difficult to implement them. But the thing is that as far as preventive and protective measures are concerned, we have to use the latest technology and in this matter I would say, if we require technology to be imported in the sense specially regarding weather etc., if it is required urgently, import it even by spending foreign exchange because ultimately the loss that is caused by way of floods is tremendous. So we should not hesitate and we should take all sorts of cooperation from various countries. We have been sending INSATs and other vehicles in space. (*Interruptions*). In the morning also the way our Opposition Party Members are ridiculing our attempts of sending vehicles in space and blaming the Government for the past failures, it appears that they have no concern for this problem. Even the most developed countries like the United States and Soviet Russia had their own share of failures in the past. But this sort of vehicles in the space would ultimately help us to detect all these weather aspects. So, why not encourage our scientists? Why discourage them because they have failures? This has been the attitude of our Opposition Members.

Lastly, I would like to mention one aspect. When the funds are given, the manner in which our officers at the spot be have has to be controlled. Have we at any time booked or prosecuted those officers to whom the funds were given for the purpose of disbursements and who have not done the duty in the field properly? Have we at any time done that? Unless this is done, we hold responsible the employees and officers who neglect their duties while implementing the schemes of floods and drought. We will not be able to utilise 100 per cent capacity or 100 per cent

[Shri Santaram Naik]

funds which are allotted to the respective States. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salempur) : Madam Chairman, As a person celebrates his birthday every year, likewise this august House discusses the problem of floods every year and takes it as a formality. So that the people of our constituencies may know that their representative have spoken in the House.

As regards the Government I understand that hon. Members from both the sides request to expunge some particular portion of the speech from the proceedings or some other portion of the speech is objectionable. Such objections are taken into consideration still there are discussions every day. I come from a district which is never spared by the ravage of floods year after year. Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western districts of Bihar are the frequent victims of floods. There is hardly a year when Basti, Deoria, Gorakhpur and Gazipur districts of Uttar Pradesh have not experienced floods. Particularly in my district of Deoria, there is the river Burhi Gandak which flows along its northern border, whereas the rivers Ghaghra and Rapti flow along its south border and the river Choti Gandak passes in the middle through the district which is a devastating feature. Besides this, there are several other minor rivers and water channels which need no mention. In Ballia, the Ganga merges into these rivers and the influence of the Gandak, Ganga, Ghaghra, Rapti and Budhi Gandak always causes destruction in the districts of Ballia and Deoria. At other places, floods cause damage to crops alone but in our district, the villages face erosion of land by the flood waters. For instance, Bhatni is a town on the banks of the river Choti Gandak and also there is a sugar factory. One does not know when this town will be swept away by the floods. After putting in a lot of effort two or three lines of embankments have been raised. Similarly village Pyaasi is facing an erosion. Variaj town is going to be bifurcated. Other places which are facing land erosion include Parsia, Parsia Devaar,

Bhagalpur, Old Bellhara Bazaar, Haldi Rampur and Lilkar village. A lot of labour has gone into setting up a few embankments over there and the amount sanctioned therefor has not been granted. The fact is that orders are given only when the areas are actually submerged in flood water. Ministers also visit the flooded areas and order that a part of the amount may not be sanctioned. During our own visit of the flood affected areas, I have seen that only a few bamboo sticks and pieces of wood are cut and used to control flood waters and the actual amount spent thereon is highly exaggerated and lakhs of rupees are shown in the documents as the actual amount spent for the purpose. This is the practice they follow every year. There are some people in my district who pray to God for floods in their area so that their financial condition may improve. After all, what is the underlying reason? You may see that a lot of money has been spent on the embankment of the embankment of the river Budhi Gandak and if you calculate the entire amount spent thereon so far, it could run into billions of rupees and with that amount, the entire population of that area could have been resettled somewhere else. Actually, every year we see that with that amount, 5 to 10 residential units are got constructed. Why does it so happen? During floods, they claim that so many lakh tons of stone was used to control flood water but the same was swept away by the flooded river water. If one truck load is used, seven truck loads are shown on the papers. It is all bogus and it is done with the connivance of all the concerned, be it Engineers, overseers, or contractors of the Irrigation Department. Everybody is involved in it. You keep on talking of corruption but they have become very rich and nobody cares to bother about such things. What infact happens is that even if somebody bothers what will happen. In case somebody takes an action against them, in a democracy like ours, judges acquit them for want of evidence against them. Even if they are suspended, the courts let them off. In several cases I have also seen people drawing their full salaries for their entire period of suspension for years together. The fault lies with the democratic system. A democracy can never be free of corruption, under this

system only the degree of corruption may be abated.

One point I shall bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that our Chief Minister and Irrigation Minister appear to be very active. . . . toured the flooded areas in the very beginning and saw that all the villages are submerged in water. The biggest problem is posed by river Gandak flowing along the State's border. Most of the floods are caused by this river. The Uttar Pradesh Government constructed a dam on its border. When Bihar's turn came, our hon. colleagues from Bihar are present here, it was just sweet talk and no action. The hon. Minister must have read about the Piprasi Dam in newspapers. Uttar Pradesh has a common border with Bihar. This dam was constructed after the Centre put pressure on Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar States I thank the hon. Union Minister to get the dam constructed by prevailing upon the both the State Governments. But the dam has been shoddily constructed. On a visit to the area we saw the river eroding the banks. If the breaches occur in the dam, the whole of Deoria will be swept away. All Ministers of the Uttar Pradesh State Government visited the site along with officials. . . . According to them adequate steps are not being taken to tackle the floods. I want to tell you that the present wave of floods is just the tip of the iceberg. A fresh and colossal wave of floods is round the corner in another 15-20 days. It is just a rehearsal of the full show. Erosion is taking place at Narayani. If breaches occur in the dam, lakhs of farmers would be rendered homeless and their standing crops worth billions of rupees destroyed. This is a problem involving two states, and a solution to it cannot be found without Central intervention. The Piprasi dam has a very important role to play. The Centre should hold talks with both Governments. Orders should be given to strengthen the embankments at Narayani, which have been rendered weak by erosion.

Rivers Ghaghra and Ganga meet near Ballia. Erosion has already started there also. Parsia, Parsia Devar and Barhaj Bazaar are about to be divided into two parts. It is sad that work is not being

done even though an amount of Rs. 18 lakh has been sanctioned after a hectic efforts for 2 to 3 years. This is an everyday occurrence. At least Barhaj Bazaar should be saved. The Bhatni area, which has a sugar factory, is situated on the banks of the Choti Gandak and is prone to severe erosion. Embankments have been made but they are not suffice because erosion is continuing. Erosion is taking place at Old Bellha Bazaar, Haldirampur and Lilkar. If erosion continues, entire villages and their population will be swept away. The Centre should have talks with the State Government and also take measures on its own to save these villages. Crores of rupees have been spent on checking erosion at the confluence of rivers Ganga and Ghagra. But the measures taken are not satisfactory. I request the Centre to prevail upon the State Governments to get the dams constructed before the onset of floods. All money is spent only when the floods actually arrive. In that case amount is pocketed by contractors and engineers. So, in order to obviate the situation, action is required to be taken before hand. I once again request that the hard-earned money of the farmers be put to proper use and give priority to the control of floods.

In the end I once again request that the Piprasi dam be constructed to save Deoria and Narayani from being swept away. I conclude my speech.

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani) : Madam Chairperson, no permanent solution is found to the problem of floods despite numerous discussions in the House. Last year's floods in Assam, Bihar, Bengal and many other States have taken up crores of rupees. This year floods have occurred in Assam and 16 other States. Hon. Members speaking in favour of a permanent solution have said that dams need to be constructed on the country's rivers. Dams help in generating electricity, making canals and bringing prosperity for the people and finding a permanent solution to flood problem. Crores of rupees are spent on controlling floods, I shall not go into the details of what is happening in other States of the country. I shall say something about Haryana. River Yamuna flows

[Shri Ram Narain Singh]

through four districts of Haryana. This river is flowing above the danger mark and nearby villages have been flooded. A project to construct a dam on river Yamuna was formulated several years ago. A dispute between U.P. and Haryana and Legal obstacles have come in the way of this project being implemented. The hon. Minister should resolve the dispute between U.P. and Haryana and hasten the implementation of the project to construct a dam on river Yamuna. Construction of this dam will save districts of Haryana and U.P. situated along the river Yamuna from being flooded. Ghaghar flows through Sirsa and other districts of Haryana, causing floods in its wake. A dam should be constructed on this river also. The project to construct a dam on river Yamuna was formulated during the present hon. Agriculture Minister's tenure as Chief Minister of Haryana. But work could not start because of a dispute between Haryana and U.P. If this dam is constructed, Haryana will get a complete relief from floods. It is very important to construct a dam on river Ghaghar. In Punjab, dams have already been constructed over rivers Sutlej and Beas while construction of the Thein dam on Ravi is in progress. The work is still incomplete. It should be completed soon. After its completion there will not be any foodgrains shortages in the country. Productivity of foodgrains in Punjab and Haryana can go up and floods can also be controlled. Maximum problems are faced by Bihar, Eastern U.P., Assam and Bengal. A permanent solution should be found for these areas. I request the hon. Minister to note that the Government needs to concentrate on construction of dams on rivers so that more electricity can be generated, [canals can be dig and the country prospers.

SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI (Madhubani) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak after a long wait. Regrettably, the hon. Water Resources Minister, whom we welcomed with lot of hope and enthusiasm, left the chamber before I could make my request. I do not know to whom I should relate this tale of woe—to the hon. Agriculture Minister or to the hon. Water Resources

Minister. I do not have any objections if the hon. Agriculture Minister is sitting here to note down the list of all destruction brought about by floods. But as far as I know the Government is incapable of dealing with floods. The Government should understand the objective of holding discussions on floods. If the objective is just to lend an ear to the woeful tale of the flood-affected people, then I do not have any objection. Public representatives voice the problems of their respective constituencies over here hoping for a solution. The Government should refrain from behaving in a manner which lowers the morale of these representatives and gives them a bad name in their constituencies. Madam, many hon. Members have spoken on their respective States. We heard the hon. Member from Bengal complaining that floods in Bihar affected his State also. Madam, this is a problem which our State also fears. This is a very old problem. I have collected statistics with regard to Bihar only. I feel that the Centre has sanctioned nearly Rs. 28,000 crores towards providing relief to the flood-affected people.

Some hon. Members have also described in details as to what happens to the large amount which the Centre sanctions to Bihar. During floods, the affected population pray to God to help them tide over their problem. When I visit my constituency, I am pained to see how the dwellings of people have been devastated by floods.

The hon. Water Resources Minister is not present in the House. Three years ago I had brought this matter to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister. He has forwarded it to the Ministry of Water Resources. The reply I got from the Ministry was that India is going to have talks with Nepal to solve this problem. It is regretted that even after three years the matter remains as it was then. It appears that this matter was not taken with Nepal, constructing that these people are as good as a beggar and their mouth can be shut just by throwing a loaf of bread.

It is a matter of regret that 75% of the farmers in my constituency have migrated to other places. They are working as bonded labour in other States. Today a question

was raised in this House about these people being killed by terrorists. These people are moving hither and thither after having left their native land and have adopted other professions because there is no employment for them in their own land. Do we have no such scheme by means of which we may harness water of the rivers and make its proper usage.

In this regard some things were done during the period 1970 to 75. So far as I remember, a world level organisation had visited in connection with floods. After touring India it mentioned in its report that the floods in India are natural and to some extent man made also. They are man made because the water holding capacity of the rivers have reached its saturation point. Instead of increasing water holding capacity our specialists create a problem about these rivers by adopting the schemes of other countries to control floods.

Shri Paswan said just now that due to these wrong policies the water which used to drain out within three days to three weeks, is now difficult to get drained out even in three months. This is a problem worth due consideration. There are places like Sisapani where a dam has been constructed by giving assistance to the Nepal Government but its condition is such that during raining season all its gates are opened, which causes flood in all parts of India, especially in Madhubani and Sitamarhi districts of North Bihar. Other districts in its vicinity are also affected and there is a havoc all around. We should construct a dam in our own area in order to solve this problem. Beside controlling the floods, it will also increase the generation of electricity and enable provision for irrigation. Water can be made available to people when they crave for it after the floods for Rabi cultivation. Today the condition is such that there is no such crop there which has been left beneficial for the farmers. We should pay attention to this problem. Our Agriculture Minister should at least convey the feelings of the Members to the Ministry of Water Resources, so that they may solve our problems. Whatever scheme is introduced for this purpose should be completed.

It is said that this problem will be solved after completion of Adhwara Scheme

to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 56 crores and this will bring relief to the residents of that area from floods. But during the last year floods, the hon. Chief Minister said that it was not possible for the State Government to complete this scheme with its own resources unless the Central Government share this responsibility. Whom should the public appeal : to the State Government or the Central Government ? The Central Government should take the responsibility because it is not the problem of one State alone but many States are affected by it. The Nepal Government should also be consulted in this regard. The Central Government should solve this problem by forming a Central Flood Control Board.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude because the Minister is going to reply at 5.15 p.m. and there is a big queue of Members waiting to speak.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaiserganj) : The Minister should reply tomorrow. Kindly respect our views. I have been waiting since this morning. Please give us a chance to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your name is also there. You will be called to speak. Let him conclude first.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI (Madhubani) : Madam I would like to make a few points in brief. There can be no other example of misuse and mismanagement of the assistance given by the Central Government for last year flood relief. On the one hand the public was suffering from starvation and on the other our officers were enjoying a gala time and the employees were sleeping without any fear. A bogus report with regard to flood relief was prepared and sent to the Government. Such things should not take place. By means of writing letters to the concerned authority and raising it in this House, I have raised the problems of North Bihar repeatedly. After all, north Bihar is also a part of India and has right to get some share in the budget. Taking these things into account, this problem should be solved. With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

**SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaiserganj) :** Madam Chairman, I thank you for having given me time to speak after such a long wait. After many years of struggle with drought, this year started well with good rains. The arrangement made by the Agriculture Minister was so good that even drought had to yield without making much impact. But rains which should be a boon have proved to be a bane for those living in areas along the banks of the rivers. I would like to submit at the beginning that the areas where rain starts, specially if they are away from the river, are not affected by them because there is no scale for the amount of rain. This much and no more. In the areas along the banks of the rivers where less rain should be a boon becomes a curse for the people. With exception of the years when there is drought, every year a few days after non-set of rains, the House echoes about the floods. Many big schemes are considered and after consideration they remain on the paper only. The problem is that when we talk about floods here, our hon. Agriculture Minister marks his presence here only to tell about the loss suffered and the amount of relief to be provided for flood relief. There should be a permanent solution to this. In this connection the Minister of Planning should also give a serious thought to it. If the matter is considered in the House on the line suggested above, then in my view, a fruitful result can come out, but this is not done. The schemes made remain confine to papers only, as if these are the things to be worshipped only. They need not to be implemented. I would like to say that papers containing these schemes are meant for implementation and not to be kept like a thing of worship in the temple. They should be taken out from the shelves for the purpose of implementation so that the public may be benefited. The flood does not cause disaster to the farmers alone. This flood is accompanied by the flood of corruption too no matter whether it is our party or for that matter the opposition party is in power. The flood of corruption is a matter of even more concern. The flood relief provided by you is washed away in the flood of corruption. The corruption is so rampant that even earthbags are brought from

distant places to fill the breaches in the embankments. Barabanki and Bahraich which are represented by me are always submerged in the floods of river Ghagra. Engineers and other officers arrange for bringing earth-bags from distant places for which double-triple expenditure is charged for that and those earth-bags are so laid that they give an appearance that these are genuinely used. But it is true that money is simply being wasted. Neither can the sacks be counted nor do they provide any relief. Thus we suffer a double loss. We not only suffer from the floods but also by the flood of corruption too. The river Ghagra while flowing along Barabanki and Bahraich districts covers a distance of 135 km. Every time it is alleged that silt has got deposited in it. The river bed is full of silt and can not carry the same amount of water as it used to do earlier. It should be desilted so that the water may flow out easily, but no such steps are taken. We simply visit our constituency to repeat our practise of shedding the same crocodile tears and console the people there that this subject will be looked after again. Besides, there was also a scheme of constructing parallel Canals so that this water may be used for better purposes and we may bring water to dry land. There was also a plan to desilt the ponds and repair the canals and ponds which are lying unrepared so far. so that water may get collected there. It was also said that whether it is the area of Shri Manoj Pandey or mine, the water of the rivers should be tamed at their origin so that water could be with hold there itself. It is possible that lame excuses like lack of money or strained relations with the neighbouring countries are put forward for not performing this task. The funds are provided by you in proportion to the loss of life and property. Had a real assessment of the problem was made, we would have done good thing. It is not good to debate always on this issue and find out a temporary solution to it. A permanent solution should be found for this.....I have just started only...

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** Even the throat has not got prepared as yet.

**SHRI RANA VIR SINGH :** The throat of the people from U.P. is always prepared, I do not know about Haryana people.

All essential commodities are otherwise available there, but after the flood, it all gets disappeared. There is a scarcity of food articles, matches box, salt etc. and the prices rise. On the one hand we are struck by the floods and on the other hand the people suffer because of the hike in prices and the traders' community takes the undue advantage of the miseries of the flood affected people. But it is not they who are responsible for this, it is we who are to be blamed. Whenever the flood comes we should make these commodities available in plenty so that the public do not have to suffer. The trader will make profits because it is quite natural that he has to earn profits. When roads become inaccessible due to flood, then they take advantage of the situation. The public has to face the problems. The insurance scheme should be implemented on a large scale and actively in areas which have been recognised as chronic-flood areas. At least in such a situation, you should bear our burden. Your insurance scheme is not so essential anywhere else as it is in these areas. This scheme should be made active and appropriate. If the insurance officials come to their rescue with even a little relief for the person coming from a flood-stricken area, then he feels a great relief. The person who braved the floods with all its might will feel a relief with this scheme. If there is such a danger in some areas, in other areas like Barabanki and Behraich there is a Saryu River Project which have seen going and coming of a number of Chief Ministers in the state as well as their style of functioning also. That project was like the Great Wall of China. Wherever you moved your eyes, mud walls were seen. The wall changed the course of water to the other side and has increased the flood-prone area, and brought more sorrows for our people. It is not possible for the State to compensate their losses because the budget of State is increasing day by day. Unless the Centre gives assistance, that loss will not be fulfilled. Our farmers have started demanding that this canal which was provided to them as a boon and to bring happiness for them, has become a bane because it is submerging their land. We have not constructed the new paths. More population and new villages are getting submerged and all this is happening because the course

of water has changed. Therefore the Central Government must send relief so that Sarayu Project may get completed. In Barabanki and Behraich areas, several villages have submerged in water. The villagers there are demanding the essential commodities from us. They need salt, match-box and boats. I would like that you should send relief teams immediately to those areas which undertake on the spot study of their problem and not from the sky-fly. The facilities required by them should be provided to them at the earliest so that they may feel that they also enjoy the facilities of a common citizen of India. You are talking about treading into the 21st century but the people there are being rendered homeless. They are struggling against heavy rains and floods. Your assistance can save them.

The country at present, is facing a lot of uncertainty so far as floods and drought are concerned. If the Government really wants the country to be self sufficient in foodgrains and in other fields it will have to take effective measures to check floods for ever.

I am quite sure that our active and energetic Minister will generate a new hope among the farmers.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Madam Chairperson, discussion on floods and drought has taken place several times in this House, but this time we are having a discussion only on flood situation. We have to control the floods. At the time of floods, the hon. Minister visits the affected areas to express his sympathy, but no permanent solution has yet been sorted out. What action is being taken to prevent floods in the flood prone areas ? I think we have no such plan. One of our colleagues just referred to the Ganges and the Kauveri. If no decision can be taken in regard to the Ganga-Kauveri link, then the Krishna and the Godawari at least be linked. Except the river Godavari, there is no flood in the Krishna and the Kauveri rivers. A friend of ours just pointed out that we cannot save Bihar from floods because the main cause of floods lies in Nepal and therefore, it becomes an international issue. I am not aware of the measures being taken by the Indian Govern-



[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

ment to take up this matter with the Nepal Government to prevent floods in Bihar. We can persuade at the least the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra to take precautionary measures if not the Nepal Government. The river Godavari which passes through those states is flooded every year affecting a major part of Andhra Pradesh. There was flood in this river in 1983, then in 1985 and also this year and the situation is feared to continue for some more time. This river starts over flowing due to heavy rainfall in June and July. We celebrate our festival connected with floods sometime in September or October. Sometimes there is a rainfall during the month of November also. I would like to know why the Central Government is reluctant to give its approval to the construction of a dam over it. I would like to urge the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra to restrict their water within their own boundaries and prevent its flow into Andhra Pradesh. It is said that about one lakh people will become homeless and landless if a dam is constructed. We will have to lose some of our forests and about 3-4 lakhs acres of land where the farmers have sown their crops by dint of hard work. The farmers there spent Rs. 500 to Rs. 800 per acre, but all the crops were washed away with the result that farmers suffered a huge loss and the Government's godowns were also emptied. Now the Government will have to supply the foodgrains to the flood affected areas from the reserved stock. This year we will have to import foodgrains to meet our needs. Besides one million tonnes of rice, we are already importing wheat, pulses, oilseeds and some other commodities. In the light of this, the loss of one acre land for the sake of a dam does not mean much. Then the argument of deforestation is also advanced. Though both the Ministers of Agriculture are present in the House, but whatever we say in this House remains consigned to the records only and neither the Government nor any Ministry takes any note of it. The Minister of Water Resources as well as the Planning Commission will have to sit here to listen to us and think about this matter. Action is taken only after the

floods visit us. It is your first and the foremost duty to control floods first. As one of our colleagues have stated that we would come to know the huge expenditure which has been and is now being incurred on floods and drought if we add the entire amount spent during the last 40 years. It is for this reason that I urge that it should not be made a political issue. The Godavari-Inchampalli project was approved by three Chief Ministers who belonged to the ruling party. They were of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The Chief Minister of Telugu Desham came into power thereafter. Why did the Government not implement that agreement then? Even today neither the Government nor our people want to implement the agreement. I want to repeat that without Inchampalli, we cannot have Kolavaram. If it is constructed, it will not work. We can solve the Telugu Ganga dispute by supplying the water from the Kolavaram to the Krishna. The Telugu Ganga river is being dug. It hardly matters, if the Planning Commission has no funds. The State Government is incurring the entire expenditure from its own budget. The people of Karnataka have always been attempting to stop the flow of water from the rivers Krishna and Tungbhadra. There is no possibility of flood in the river Krishna. The water of the Godavari can be utilized by diverting it towards Pulcharla. The flow of water from Nagarjunasagar to the Krishna barrage can be stopped and the water available in Nagarjunasagar at Sri Sailam can be diverted towards the Telugu Ganga and Madras. Why don't the Government think in this regard?

I have been a champion of Inchampalli for the last three or four years since I was elected as an M.P. But nobody has paid any heed towards it. I would like to emphasise that unless Inchampalli project is completed, the planning of Polavaram is meaningless. Priority should be given to Inchampalli project where two thousand QMC water is still flowing which we will have to control instead of 2500 QMC water. 2000 plus 500 makes 2500. So long as it is not done that cannot be taken up. The water cannot be supplied even at the cost of a huge expenditure.



In Andhra Pradesh a 50% power cut has been imposed in respect of agriculture and industry. It was due to the fact, that there was no water for Hydro-power in Nagarjuna-sagar, the Inchampalli and the Krishna rivers. This led to shortage of power and the Government had to impose a power cut from 25 to 50 per cent and to the extent of 75 per cent in the month of June. There was no other alternative. The Inchamapalli Project is of Madhya Pradesh. It is shared by Orissa, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh is for generation of Hydro-power. Its water is going waste. It cannot be used as drinking water, for it will cause Cholera. There flood and now more than 50 per cent water has flown into the Inchampalli river. When we ask for the construction of a high level canal, the Government expresses its inability to provide water for the canal. Even the Hon. Prime Minister says that water is not available. Water should be provided at least once in five years for irrigation purposes. If water is provided even once, there will be water in our wells and fields. Just now there was a mention of the Hyderabad canal. There is no adequate water in the ponds of Hyderabad and therefore, there is water cut in the Hyderabad city. There the water is being supplied for one hour instead of two hours per day.

Here we are discussing the flood situation in the House, while the people in Hyderabad city are facing acute shortage of water. There is yet no overflow in the Gandipet. There is a possibility of overflow in the river Manjari. What is its cause? Will the Water be brought from the Godavari or from the Krishna river?

The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has not been able to provide water even for half-an-hour per day during the summer season. Why is it so? I would like to know whether we cannot get water for Pochampar and Hyderabad even once in 5-6 years. The only way to check floods is to link the Krishna and the Godavari rivers if not Godavari and the Ganges. In this way flood can be controlled in Andhra Pradesh. Floods in other areas can also be controlled if Shri Shankaranda and the Planning Commission decide to do so. The Government will now provide Rs. 200, some seeds and fertilizers. Just now

somebody said that one man's sorrow is joy for the other. The Government employees claim Rs. 5 as an emergency expenditure against Rs. 1 spent by them. A huge amount of money thus goes waste. We should exercise some control over it by adopting some preventive measures. I am grateful for the time you allowed me to speak.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Madam Chairperson, I am grateful that you gave an opportunity to express my views. So far as this discussion is concerned, I think, the Government should take it more seriously. One of the previous speakers, rightly pointed out that the relevance of the presence of the Minister of agriculture is this much that compensation or relief is to be given. It is not in his hands to take effective measures to stop floods. In the light of this, it is but natural that the hon. Minister of Water Resources and the Minister of Planning should also remain present in the House, so that they can listen and understand the feelings of the Members. This problem should be solved by adopting a national point of view.

Some hon. Members demanding setting up of a National Flood Commission. This Commission was set up and its report is also available in the records of the Library. But the effective measures on the basis of the recommendations made by the Commission were not taken. I would like to urge the concerned Ministry to consider the suggestions of the Members and the recommendations of the Commission a bit seriously and the Central Government should take it in a co-ordinated form, only then something can be done in this regard.

The country has been facing drought for some years and now it is facing floods, which are natural calamities, but the Government has always been taking this matter on *ad hoc* basis. Whenever there is flood, a team is formed and sent there. It takes more time in reaching there and less in doing the work because there is no interest. We are interested only to meet the officers and to prepare the official report.

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

The hon. Minister may kindly listen. Sir, if you draw the attention of hon. Minister then only I may have my say.

It may be asked that whatever recommendations are made and whenever Central teams visit those areas, how many of the teams contact the MPs, MLAs and Chairmen of Panchayat Samitis and District Councils. It will be in the interest of the parliamentary system, if the hon. Minister kindly tells us, did the team which visited Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar contact and take into confidence the Members elected from there to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha irrespective of their party affiliations? I believe that they were not taken into confidence because when the team visited our State, we were never told that the team is going there. One thing does happen that the Chief Secretary is definitely informed about it because arrangements for their comforts and stay there have to be got made so that the District Magistrate may receive them and they are able to prepare their report while sitting in the rest house. The team is neither interested to visit the place nor interested to watch the situation on the spot. It is known to you that they do not come into contact with the people to know about their problems. All those people who are in contact with the team, remain present there. They do speak and express themselves but neither the Ministry nor the Government Officers pay any heed to their sentiments. What I mean to say is that this work should be done more seriously and whenever any team goes there, they must take into confidence the MPs of that area. Our concern should not be mocked at. It is known to you that there is parliamentary democracy in our country. If nobody consults MPs in a parliamentary democracy then under which system they will be consulted. It is the responsibility of our Ministers to get this implemented. They should ensure that this is implemented by the officers of the Ministries and the Departments. Whenever any team visits any area the Member of Parliament of that area must be informed and they must find out the reasons for not doing so.

Secondly, there should be a permanent machinery for this purpose. If there are floods, prompt action is taken and relief is sent there. If any dam collapses, it is also reconstructed. It is all right. But when plans are formulated, nobody takes them seriously. We have a list of flood prone areas and similarly a list of drought prone areas. What is the use of having these lists, if these are not utilised in their plans of action. I want to tell you an incident. It rained heavily in Punjab and Himachal on 29th June. I was travelling by national highway No. 21 on that day which connects Ambala with Kulu-Manali. There was so much water accumulated near Kiratpur on the Punjab and Himachal Pradesh border, that it was difficult for a bus to pass because there the level of the road is very low. You know that this happens every year and even then the level of the national highway is not raised. Why? I know that this work pertains to the Road Construction Department. But we want that the Government should pay attention towards all these things.

There were heavy rains in Himachal Pradesh. Some people think that Himachal Pradesh is a hilly area. Therefore, the entire rainy water flows down and causes floods in Punjab. It is not so. 50 per cent population of Himachal Pradesh lives in the area which is frequented by floods because its level is very low. According to our information, due to excessive rains in Chamba district some people have died and some others have been washed away. Gurudaspur, a district in Punjab and situated along Himachal Pradesh, has suffered a huge loss. Similarly, Una, Solan and Hamirpur have also suffered a considerable loss. The traffic remained closed. Whenever there are floods, the traffic on the Shimla railway line also remains suspended. The Kalka-Shimla-Ambala Highway also remains closed and soil erosion takes place.

The margin money which is allocated to the State Governments is not enough to enable them to help the people. This should be increased. A permanent machinery should be established in every state. Mr. Minister, why do you not concur with the Chief Secretary and the Revenue Commissioner when you have full faith in them. You

should delegate powers to them on permanent basis and instruct them to submit a report in the event of floods, and drought. They belong to your I.A.S cadre. Have full faith in them. The period of three months which is taken to send a team should be curtailed and for this a regular machinery should be fixed. A cell of the Revenue Department and the Agriculture Department should be constituted. When there can be a separate cell for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and for other works, why a cell is not constituted for this purpose? This cell should include Officers and staff of the State Governments along with the officers of the Central Ministry.

One essential thing, I have to say is that Crop Insurance Scheme must be made applicable, especially to drought and floods prone areas or where crops are likely to be damaged due to natural causes. Whether the damage to the crops is due to rains or due to some other causes, it is the Government who has to move in the matter. There are two aspects. The loss is suffered by the farmer whose crops in the field are lost but the benefit goes to the officer who makes the assessment. He who makes the assessment, gets the relief. But those for whom assessment is made have to suffer a loss and receive relief in instalments. If the money is paid thereafter, why should you not implement the Crop Insurance Scheme effectively and select such areas on priority basis which are prone to natural calamities and act accordingly.

Now, I will refer to a problem of my areas. Swan Channelisation Project is hanging between the Central and the State Governments. Swan is a big river of Una. It should be channelised and the water flowing from Hamirpur and the upper regions into the small rivers should be stopped. A district which is plain like Punjab, can give a good production and this will help us in checking floods also if a protection flood scheme is initiated under the environment policy and forests are protected. This will serve the purpose.

In the end, I will insist that you should establish a permanent machinery. Do implement the Crop Insurance Scheme and

efforts should be made to see that MPs and MLAs are taken into confidence, whenever such a time comes. It should not happen that they are not taken into confidence and losses are suffered for not doing the work properly.

[English]

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : Madam Chairman, I am sorry I have to say that it is very unfair that the Calling Attention Motion was suddenly converted into a discussion under Rule 193. When I saw the Agenda this morning in the Calling Attention Motion, my name was not there. Therefore, I was not prepared. When I came here, I found that it was converted into a discussion under Rule 193 and I have come without any preparation. So this was very unfair. Discussion cannot be fruitful. It is unfair that you have not given enough opportunity to Members to come prepared.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Das, the reason why we have converted this Calling Attention Motion into discussion under Rule 193 was that the Members demanded for the same.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : Anyway, this is my submission. If they have demanded, then it is unfair and unjust to us because my State is the worst sufferer. I have not come here with facts and figures.

The second point is, no doubt the Agriculture Minister is involved in this matter and I welcome his presence but so far as the flood control is concerned, so far as the meeting or solving this problem is concerned, it is the Minister of Water Resources, who is mainly involved. In the absence of the Minister of Water Resources, what do we discuss? What do we say?

Therefore, I draw the attention of the Government that whenever we discuss floods, the Minister of Water Resources must be present. After all, why was this Ministry created. This is a new Ministry. Why was it created? The Prime Minister had purpose behind it. Therefore, in future, I hope the Minister of Water Resources will be present here along with the Minister of Agriculture,

[Shri Bipin Pal Das]

This is only the beginning. As Mr. Bhajan Lal has said at the beginning, we are at the earlier stage of the floods and more floods are yet to come and more States are going to be affected. So, I thought, this is not the right time to discuss this problem in full scale. Anyway, when you have allowed a discussion, we have to say something.

Every year we discuss floods. But what is the result? What is the solution? What are the steps taken? What are the measures we are taking? At least, to an extent, the damages caused by floods should go on decreasing year by year; then only we can understand that some steps have been taken. But no. We simply discuss. At the most the Government give some relief to the people. That is all. But what about solving the very problem of flood? Unless effective steps are taken to solve the problem of floods or minimise the extent of damage, no purpose would be served by discussing it in this House every year.

In my State, we are just having the third wave of flood. I am sure, we are going to have two more waves of flood, if not three, because we have the experience of having floods upto the month of September. Therefore, it is little too early to discuss the problem of floods so far as my State is concerned.

Shri Shyam Lal Yadavji visited my State. Very good. He must have seen the extent of flood there. He must also have supervised the relief given to the people; he has also, most probably, made an estimate of the amount of relief to be given to the State Government. What is the estimate? What is the extent of not only loss of human lives, cattle, crops but also property? How much assistance the Central Government has given to the State? At least I do not know uptill now. Secondly, I would like to know or I would like the Minister to tell us whether he has been satisfied that whatever money has been given has been properly spent for the relief of the people.

17.45 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

To solve the problem of flood, so far as my State is concerned, they have constituted a Brahmaputra Board and we understand that Brahmaputra Board has prepared a Master Plan. But I have not seen the Master Plan uptill now. I do not know how many members have seen it. What is the Master Plan. All right, you need not place it on the Table of the House, but, you must tell us its essential features. What are its proposals? What are the projects? How do you want to control this mighty river? About this mighty river, I may point out that Indiraji once invited the American experts to advise the Government of India as to how to control Brahmaputra River—those experts who controlled the Mississippi River. The American experts came and visited my State. They went from one end of the Brahmaputra River to the other end of the River. Ultimately, they submitted a written report to the Government of India. They said, "We know how to tame and control rivers; we know the technique. But we have not learnt the technique of taming and controlling the sea. This is not a river; this is a sea." With that report, they went back. Indiraji told us that the American experts could not advise us how to control it. Therefore, I am of the opinion that we must not depend on foreign experts. Our own experts. Our can do it and they must do it. I have seen what they have done. If they have the will, if they are sincere, I have seen what they can do. They saved the second Brahmaputra Bridge wonderfully. The second Brahmaputra Bridge was about to be given up because we had some problems. The engineers went there. I saw it with my own eyes. Thousands of villagers came there. Everybody was worried that if the bridge was not completed, then thousands of villages would be washed away by erosion. I told the engineers, 'look here, there is no question of giving up the bridge; this bridge must be completed and these people must be saved. You must understand it. I am not a technical man. You must find out ways and means how to do it, how to control it and you have to do it'. I must congratulate those engineers. The very next year when I went there I saw that they had done the job and now the bridge is there. So, our engineers can do it.

The other day, Shri Dinesh Singh visited our State. I told him the same story. I also told the same story to Shri B. Shankaranand that if you can inspire our own engineers, give them the necessary backing, they can do the job. I have seen it myself. If you come over there you can see for yourself how they have controlled it, how they have made the bridge possible and how they have saved thousands of villages of Nagaon District.

My submission is that the Brahmaputra Board is quite good. They have prepared a Master Plan. But we should also know what the Master Plan is and what the projects are ? So, in substance, to be very brief, this river will have to be controlled not by one technique or one method. Various methods are to be adopted, embankment, revetment, guide bunds, dredging, retention dams, hydel dams—all methods and techniques must be adopted to control this river. Only then something will be done. They say, it will take a long time. Yes, I know it will take a long time because it involves thousands of crores. I know. You are not going to spend thousands of crores in one year. You are not going to spend thousands of crores in five years. You will take a long time even to spend the money, but start the work, for God's sake. For God's sake, start the work. Let us know that the work has started. Let it go on to 20 or 30 years. But no work has been started up till now. This is my complaint. You have made a plan. They say that they do not have funds. The Brahmaputra Board says that they have no funds. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to put pressure on the Planning Commission to give them the funds. Otherwise, dissolve this Board. Why constitute a Board then ? Sometime back the Board was without a Chairman, topless ! When there are no funds how is it going to work ? This plan is on paper. No implementation. So, the Planning Commission, if they mean business, if the Government of India means business, they must give enough funds to the Brahmaputra Board and see that the Board functions and starts functioning. Let it take 20 years, to control the river. I do not mind. I will not be there. My children will be there. But let the work be started. This is my humble submission.

Only one last point. But here I may add one sentence. There was a proposal during Shrimati Indira Gandhi's time, when I was also in the Government, that there should be a canal connecting the Brahmaputra with the Ganga. That would have saved Assam to a great extent from floods. That would have supplied water to the Calcutta Port. That is why we advanced this proposal. Unfortunately the Bangladesh Government did not agree because it had to go through Bangladesh. I would submit to the Minister to re-examine the proposal, whether this canal, by some scientific method, can be constructed through the Indian territory. Since Bangladesh had not agreed, we had to give up construction. I do not know, I cannot give an opinion, I am not an expert. It has to be examined whether this canal can be constructed through the Indian territory. Science has advanced so much, that I do not think that it will be impossible to do this job. This should be examined.

Then, this is my last point. More than the floods, the bigger problem we face in Assam is erosion. My friend here has also said it. Some other friends have also said it. Floods come and go. they cause damage because human beings, cattle, property are lost and so on. After it recedes the land becomes fertile. At least there is one advantage. Erosion ? With erosion there is no advantage. It eats up the lands. Eats up our territory. Both the banks are eaten up, we lose land permanently. Three-fourths of beautiful town of Dibrugarh is in the bosom of Brahmaputra river. Three-fourths. A beautiful town. It was called the tea capital. It is in the midst of Brahmaputra even now. My own village and the surrounding 35 villages are under water. This erosion is a very very serious problem and I must say that Shri Dinesh Singh, when he visited Assam, appreciated that this is the real problem. Flood control will take time. Work on erosion should not take time. Controlling erosion should not take time. This is my experience and knowledge.

Then, Shri Dinesh Singh asked me: "what are the most vulnerable points?" I pointed out six vulnerable points along the whole river. Erosion must be stopped immediately, and that can be done, I know. I have

[Shri Bipin Pal Das]

confidence in our engineers that our engineers can do it. But the whole point is direction from here, order from here, guidance from here is needed. Shri Dinesh Singh took down the points. You may consult the Water Resources Ministry. He took down this point. He consulted them, he consulted the Brahmaputra Board and he asked them to examine this point so that at least erosion can be stopped at these six vulnerable points. If we can stop erosion at these six vulnerable points, then Assam would be very much relieved. Erosion, I repeat, is more serious a problem than floods and it can be controlled in one year. I can say this with confidence that erosion can be stopped at those points in one year. If you could do it, then a lot of problems which we are facing there will be solved. I hope the Minister will not only advise his Ministry, but also get in touch with Water Resources Ministry and Planning Commission, and see that the problem of erosion is tackled immediately on warfooting at these vulnerable points and that this land is saved.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, I want to know the sense of the House. Only four minutes are left.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL) : There are only a few speakers left. So, I request that the time limit may be extended till we finish the discussion on this important subject. The reply will be made on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think the House will accept the proposal. I request the Members to be very brief. Instead of making a lengthy speech, please come to the points and finish within a few minutes. We can try to accommodate most of the Members and finish the debate today itself.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra) : Why not we have some discussion on Monday also ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are many other items. So, we finish the debate today and the Minister will reply on Monday. The time is extended upto 7 P.M. Mr. Kali Prasad Pandey.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : (Gopalganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we came here as Members of this House and has been discussing floods for the last three years. The State Governments have spent money on a large scale to protect the people from floods. The Central Government gives some grants as a flood relief to states every year. I am at a loss to understand that when crores of rupees have been given by the Central Government to the States and the States have also been spending crores of rupees, this problem of floods, instead of being contained, has been going on increasing day by day.

Let us look at the period after independence, a canal was drawn from the turn of the river at Balmiki Nagar. This carried water from the Gandak river. What work has been done in respect of that canal ? The basic reason is that the money provided by the Central Government to the State Governments in the name of development works can be termed as a loot. This word can be used for it. When a student appears in an examination after study in a school and result is out, every body feels that his ward has worked very hard and he should get through. Has the Central Government ever thought whether the State Governments have been able to control the floods with the large sums of money granted to them ? This is what I want to know from the hon. Minister.

The hon. Members of this House have asked why the Minister of Resources, who came to the House, left when a subject like floods was being discussed in the House ? By mere speaking and shouting in the House again and again as representatives, the problem is not going to be solved. I beg of you to solve this problem once.

18.00 hrs.

I want to know from you that monsoon started from 14th June and we are now discussing it in July and August. The

entire area has been flooded. What type of help can be extended there by sanctioning one crore of rupees. I come from Gopalganj area. Shri Manoj Pandey also comes from a nearby area. There soil erosion is taking place on a large scale in 4 or 5 zones. In the name of prevention of soil erosion, when one bag is utilised, engineers raise a bill of thousands of bags. Thus, it will not be improper if the word 'Badh' (flood) is termed as 'Bahar' (boon). Similarly what is happening in F.C.I. godowns, you may get them checked. If I am proved wrong, I am prepared to resign from the membership. In the godowns of F.C.I., seals are broken and good grains are replaced by rotten grains brought from outside. Today we find that Cholera epidemic is spreading in Delhi. If the state of affairs regarding grains remains the same, then the entire country will have to face the menace of Cholera. In reply to a question regarding F.C.I. asked by me in this House the Central Government stated that the matter is being investigated by the C.B.I. I fail to understand when C.B.I. will complete its inquiry. I had charged two contractors in clear terms that whatever reaches Gopalganj, it contains sand and stones. Since the time the contractors have taken over this work from F.C.I. the loot has increased much. You will be surprised to know how the Government is being looted? When F.C.I. godowns were run by the Government, good quality wheat used to be made available and distributed and the shortage was also limited to two to three per cent. Since the time this work has been entrusted to the contractors, the shortage has increased to 29-30 per cent. How then you will be able to bring about radical changes in the system?

Many scientists have opined that the reason for devastating floods is the heavy silting of the river beds. The villagers believe that when there were big fishes in the rivers, the Department of Fisheries made efforts to protect them. Those big fishes proved helpful in desilting the river-bed. But, gradually they have now become extinct. You might be knowing that in Benaras, there used to be fishes weighing about 10 quintals each but today the situation has changed, when Shri Kedar Pandey

was the Chief Minister of Bihar he inaugurated a new canal. I come from a district on one side of which is West Champaran. The dacoit problem in Uttar Pradesh has been solved as a result of the action taken either by the Government of India, or by the Hon. Prime Minister or by the hon. Home Minister. But, on the other hand in Gopalganj crime rate has increased after that. On one hand flood affected people are taking shelter on the dams and on the other they are facing dacoits terror there. The displaced persons cut off from their native place for many years are taking shelter on the dams. The Government of Bihar have many schemes and they should take steps to rehabilitate these people. The people there are living really like animals. It is true that in ancient times, people used to live on tree fruits, river water and the sea water, but today, the man is thinking to settle on the Moon and the scientists are making efforts to change the dream into a reality. I have said earlier also in my speech that the new education policy will bring certain improvements. The problem of floods was there before the independence and it is still there after the independence. So what type of new technology has been used to solve this problem, whenever I go to my constituency, people ask that what are the conclusions of the discussion held there on floods, what solution has been found out. The Government did not take steps upto the month of May to complete the survey work by a survey team. But when the floods ravage the area, Government's assistance is started to be given on a large scale. Every engineer wants that there should be some change in it. I have seen that this year also, it was the intention of the engineers to pocket lakhs and crores like the last years. I am an independent Member so I am not speaking in terms of feelings of any political party. It appears as if these people are somewhat afraid of now-a-days, because of the presence of vigilance team at every site. Many engineers have thought that they will get the desired posting by offering lakhs of Rupees. This House does not know that when I was the Member of Bihar Legislative Assembly I had said, as Shri Misra and Shri Manoj Pandey have said about the Piprasi dam, that there were floods for eight years but nothing has been done in that regard. The

[Shri Kali Prasad Pandey]

result was that I was sent to jail for three years. When Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh became Chief Minister, seventy persons were arrested and black-listed. Speaking truth is a curse. Raja Harishchandra has to loose his wife and son for speaking truth. Had Christ not spoken the truth he would not have been crucified. So in the matter of floods also, truth was suppressed. It is not so that some of you don't come from the areas affected by floods. Next time when this matter is discussed in the House the representatives of the people of India should know that there is a change. The problems cannot be solved only by speaking in the House. Have you ever directed the State Governments to consider the suggestions given by the elected representatives of the people. I urge that a central study team should be sent to the district of Gopalganj where on one hand a new canal has been constructed and on the other River Gandak has changed its course towards district headquarters due to soil erosion, which is only three and half kilometers away from the river. Bihar is a backward state. May be because of the efforts made by the hon. Chief Minister, some big mafiagang leaders have been arrested and so some change is visible there. I can assure you that if you provide some funds to the State there will be must improvement, otherwise the engineers will again misuse the things. I myself come from very backward area. My house is also submerged in the flood water. What the engineers do is that they dump two three baskets of the soil and say that they have raised the dam. The dam, a safety measure from floods, goes from Sonpur to Siswa near the Border of Uttar Pradesh. If its level could have been raised by filling soil, then there would not have been such a loot.

\*SHRI S.B SIDNAL (Belgaum) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I take great pleasure to take part in the discussion on floods which is a very vital subject. It has become a practice to discuss drought during budget session and flood during monsoon session. I take this opportunity to offer some suggestions on this important issue.

First of all I suggest that a master plan should be prepared and it should be implemented completely within a period of 10 to 15 years. Our future depends upon this and in the absence of such a master plan our future generation will be in darkness.

Secondly, the menace of deforestation has to come to an end once for all. The forests are being converted into plain areas. This has to be stopped. Protection of forests is one of the important measures to stop the floods. Mr. Patel was speaking on this subject few minutes ago. He said that it takes 300 years to recreate two inch of soil. The rain if it is torrential can destroy two inch of soil in two seconds. Even the persons working in forest Department are not aware of the bavoos of deforestation. They donot take any action against person who are responsible for felling of trees. Infact some of these employees of forest department are responsible for the steep increase in the process of deforestation. A time was there when it was very difficult to walk from one place to another due to thick forests. Now, all these places have become plain areas. One measure to stop felling of trees would be to rehabilitate the villagers who indulge in this activity. They should be provided with jobs in factories, sugar mills etc.

For the last three decades we are celebraing Vanamahotsava throughout the country. We take keen interest in celebration but not in the implementation of the programme. This is the cruse of the mattey. The Chief guest will be invited to plant a tree during the celebration. The next year another important person would be invited to plant a tree at the same place on one hand. This attitude should go and on the other people should develop love towards trees. These should be district-wise plans for afforestation programmes.

Our Prime Minister has given a clear direction in this regard. It is very essential to adhere to his guidance for the promotion of aforestation. Harijans and Girijans have to be deployed permanently for this purpose and they should be given the responsibility of not only planting trees but also to protect the trees. They should be



paid handsome amount. The horticultural and forest department should train these people in the field by this we will be able to provide jobs to the poor harijans and protect vegetation of the nation.

Separate fund may be earmarked for the purpose of flood control. It can be collected separately and channelised as and when needed. Unless we take this measure, I am afraid that a time may come when the entire amount of our budget will have to be spent for controlling the flood. Hence district-wise, and block-wise planning is very essential.

In our country most of the educational institutions do not have plants or trees by the side of their buildings and to some extent they look like grave yards. In some foreign countries like South Korea, Israel etc. growth of vegetation is encouraged to a large extent. In Israel trees are grown in the grave yards in the name of the dead persons and gradually those grave yards turn into forests. Deserts are being converted into beautiful greenery. What is happening in our country. We had 30% of the land area as forest. Now the percentage of forest area is only nine.

We are aspiring to enter a prosperous 21st Century. For this, it is very essential for us to prevent drought and flood. The natural resources which are abundant in our country should be channelised for a brighter future of our younger generation. Instead of spending money every year on flood and drought, we should have permanent plans. Permanent and not temporary relief is the need of the hour.

I also suggest that we should encourage planting of trees which yield fruits. In some part of our country and especially in the Capital City we see lawns, parks and other vast areas of vegetation. These areas do not have fruit bearing trees. Hence, we have to encourage planting of fruit yielding trees in addition to flower plants.

I hope the honourable Minister would give a serious thought to my suggestions.

Sir I am grateful to you for giving me this chance to speak on this vital issue and with these words I conclude my speech.

**SHRI C.P. THAKUR (Patna) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Speaker, and the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for accepting the request of the Members from the most backward State of India, Bihar, to give more time for the discussion on floods. Some of my colleagues have said that extending the time for discussion was not proper but the importance of the subject can be well understood by the sentiments of a number of members making request for giving more time for discussion on floods. We have seen that there was a qualitative change in the request made today. Earlier the Members used to ask about the relief measures, but today the member from both the sides, from the ruling party as well as from the opposition, have said that it is regrettable that even after such a long time of our independence we are discussing floods in this House. By now, we should have been able to devise ways to control floods. I request the hon. Minister to give a categorical assurance regarding floods control. We can repeat the story of flood like this that when the floods come, people start dying and it appears in the press. After that the State Government takes note of the situation and when they say that it is beyond their control, then aerial survey is undertaken by the centre and relief measures are undertaken. This situation is repeating every year. As the other members have also said, the hon. Minister should give an assurance that there will be no recurrence of such a situation again.

Some of the members have just now asked whether we can control these floods or not? Floods are not in India only. Floods are there in other countries of the world also. China and America have controlled floods of the Rivers Fawn and Mississippi respectively. Floods in the River Nile was controlled and there was prosperity everywhere. Can't we control the floods in our country? When we can launch satellites and produce atomic energy, then why can't we do this? We can do this also. Today its technology is so advanced that we can control the floods by using it. There are different things like silting, dykes and dams which cause floods in our country. A commission should be appointed to consider this matter and the modern technology.

[Shri C. P. Thakur]

Just now, some of my colleagues have said that whenever this matter is discussed, only the hon. Minister of agriculture is present here. It is a fact that agriculture incurs heavy loss due to the floods, but we do not take into consideration the wastage of water which is the most useful resource and a basic requirement. The hon. Minister of Water Resources should also be here in the House along with the Minister of Agriculture. We lose our basic facilities, the infrastructure facilities and the basic needs due to floods. School buildings are washed away and roads are damaged, industries suffer heavy losses and the means of transport fail. So, the hon. Minister of Planning should also be present here.

Sir, Bihar is suffering from the indirect effects of floods. Floods bring poverty and backwardness to the State. It forms such a trap circle that the people of the state find themselves unable to go out of it. How that loss can be recovered? After the fury of the floods is over, we should try to find out the ways to recover the losses. The State Government as well as the Central Government should take action and provide facilities to recover the losses.

Sir, now to negotiate with Nepal Government is another problem the Government of Bihar is facing. Deforestation is taking place in Nepal. Nepal cannot afford afforestation due to want of resources. The Central Government in consultation with the Government of Bihar should make arrangements for negotiations with the Government of Nepal and other international agencies regarding flood control.

I represent Patna, but that city is also hit by floods which is causing soil erosion in the adjoining areas. These areas get washed away when the surplus water is pumped out of Patna city in order to save it.

I met an expert from Holland sometime back and he said that if the Government wants to check erosion of the adjacent areas of Patna he can help in it by joining these areas to Patna and he could also link the rivers of Ganga and Sone in such a way

which would avert the floods. Ganga is full of silt and therefore, dredging will not only help in checking floods in Patna but also in other parts of Bihar. Besides, different rivers could be interlinked.

I would urge the hon. Minister to conduct a meeting to discuss the various issues related to various departments and to persuade the people that the Government is quite capable. Due to the heavy loss caused by the floods, the people in Bihar have become fatalists and they believe that neither the State Government nor the Central Government can tackle the problem.

The only cause of the mass murders and increasing terrorism in Bihar is poverty and Bihar alone is to be blamed for that. I would urge the hon. Minister of Agriculture, Shri Yadav who belongs to the neighbouring State U.P., to provide special grant for the development of this backward area.

**\*SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO** (Amalapuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I convey my deep disappointment through you over the absence of the Hon. Minister for Water Resources while such an important subject like floods is being discussed in the House.

Now it has almost become a regular feature to debate over the devastating floods during the Monsoon Session. Whenever the debate takes place, the Hon. Minister replies to the debate and announces some relief measures such as releasing some amount for the relief operations. It seems that the Government is satisfied with the distribution of foodgrains and clothes etc. to the flood victims. There ends the matter and Government forgets the entire thing till the next flood ravages the entire land. This is how things are going on at present. No permanent solution has been found so far to prevent the floods. The Government has so far ignored the preventive measures that are necessary to avert the floods. I express my disappointment over the callous attitude with which the Government is viewing the flood problem.

June and July are the worst months in the year as the entire country is affected by the overflowing of all the major rivers.

Lakhs of families lose their hearths and homes. These devastating floods cause immense loss of life and property every year during this period. In order to avert this gigantic loss, it is very much necessary for the Government to formulate a plan so as to put a stop to the recurring floods. A permanent solution is required. A definite plan should be drawn and executed immediately if we are to save the country from floods. There are various projects, dams and barrages etc. over the major rivers pending completion over the years. These major works should be completed as early as possible. This helps to a great extent in solving the flood problem. Sir, every year the country experiences a loss of thousands of crores of rupees due to floods. If we spend even fifty per cent of the loss of one year and invest the same on completion of major projects, we will succeed to a great extent in averting the floods. What we need is a definite plan and a definite will to execute that plan.

Sir, Krishna and Godavari are the major rivers in Andhra Pradesh. Every year these two major rivers overflow and cause immense loss of both life and property in the State. Farmers, especially small and marginal, are the worst victims of flood. The State Government spares no effort in rescuing the victims. But, as every one knows, it is a gigantic task. The State Government is forced to spend a lot of money which is well beyond its means. It is a herculean task. But the State Government is equally sincere and tries its best to tackle the situation. In the process, the meagre sources that the State Government has at its disposal gets exhausted. Hence the Central Government should come to the rescue of the State Government. I take this opportunity to request the Central Government to extend liberal financial assistance to the State Government. This year the state is once again in the grip of floods. At the beginning of the season itself, the fury of floods is such that it has already caused a lot of damage in many parts of the State. The State Government is unable to bear the entire expenditure. The Centre must help the State in rescue and relief operations. The Hon. Chief Minister of the State Shri N.T. Rama Rao, submitted a

memorandum yesterday i.e. 2.8.1988 seeking central assistance for tackling the situation arising out of heavy rains and floods in July, 1988. He has requested the Central Government to release immediately Rs. 50 crores from the Relief Fund to meet the grave situation in the State. I request the Central Government to sanction Rs. 50 crores from the Relief Fund immediately. I hope and trust the Central Government comes to the rescue of the State Government in helping the flood victims by releasing the said amount.

Sir, my constituency is the worst victim of floods. Amalapuram and infact the entire Kona Seema area is a very rich and fertile land. Yet, the entire area gets submerged in the flood water resulting in a great loss. This entire area is a low lying area and hence very frequently subjected to floods. Farmers suffer loss every time. Sir Arthur Cotton built Dhavaleshwaram barrage during the days of the British. This barrage is in fact saving the life and property in this area during mansoons. But for this barrage, perhaps my constituency would not have found a place in the map. People in this area live on tiny islands called lanka lands. These lanka lands get submerged in the water during rainy season. Every year, during this season, they are shifted to safer places. A lot of amount is being spent on evacuating the people and providing shelter in safer places. Thousands of acres of lands goes under water. Hence to save the people from these difficulties, it has now become imminent to raise the level of the existing flood banks. They should be strengthened as they have already become old. New safety walls should be constructed along the banks of the canals and rivers in this area. Revetments should also be constructed so as to protect villages and adjoining agricultural lands. Houses to the poor should be built on elevated platforms under various housing schemes like Indira Avas Yojna. The mouth of the river Godavari is heavily silted. It is resulting in heavy floods as there is no free flow of the river into the sea. Hence the desiltation operation should be undertaken immediately. A Master Plan, namely Krishna-Godavari Drainage System, which is estimated to cost Rs. 300 crores has already been submitted to the Central

[Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao]

Government. This Master Plan should be approved and executed as early as possible. This Plan will help in bringing more area under cultivation.

Sir, recent floods have ruined the economy of this area. Many standing crops like sugarcane, coconut, and banana have already been lost. The farmers once again lost everything. I request the government to direct the Banks to convert short term loans into long term ones and also to grant new loans to them.

I conclude my speech thanking you for the opportunity you have given me.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh. Only five minutes. There are three more Members who want to participate.

[Translation]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we will have to speak in telegraphic language in order to obey you. I would try my level best to present the entire matter in brief.

Some of my friends discussed the devastation caused by floods and also the corruption which prevails in dealing with it. I would like to draw your attention to last year's floods once again. I would like to thank and congratulate the Government for its efficiency in tackling the grim situation of drought in Punjab, Haryana, Western parts of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat on the one hand, and floods in Bihar, eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh, Bengal and Assam, on the other.

Most of the Members in the House, have pointed out today that the issue of floods should not be confined merely to a particular Ministry, but other Ministers, like the Minister of Water Resources, the Minister of Planning, the Minister of Health and Family-Welfare, and the Minister of Energy should also pay attention in this direction and the senior officials of these

Ministries, should try to tackle the situation. You are very well aware of the fact that they are called after floods hit various parts of the country.

After all what causes floods ? The water level of tributaries rises in the rainy season. This causes floods in major rivers.

There are a number of minor projects on small rivers in Bihar. These tributaries become more dangerous than the major rivers in rainy season. But after the rainy season there is hardly any water as it is in case of Auranga Project in Palamau district. It causes heavy destruction in the rainy season.

A scheme named Urma Reservoir Scheme was formulated some 20-25 years ago, but it has not been executed till now. Similarly, work on Tilhaya-Dhadar Scheme on two rivers is also lying unexecuted. Its water flows into the big rivers. The water of Urma reservoir flows into the river Koyal and the water of both these rivers, along with that of river Satawa flows into the river Sone which in turn floods Ganga. This causes unprecedented floods in the area. So if minor projects are executed, throughout the country these will not only solve the irrigation problem but also control the floods.

Almost all the Members have raised the issue of desilting. I would like to offer a useful solution in this regard. It is a productive suggestion. The bed of river Sone has risen because of silt and the river is very shallow now. This results in unprecedented floods in the Ganga also. We know that the Department of Energy is supposed to consult the Minister of Water Resources for desilting process. Besides, millions of tonnes of sand are also required for underground mining. Previously, the rivers of the Ganga and the Damodar were a good source of sand. But there is no more sand in that area. So the Department of Energy should make arrangement for laying railway track to the river Sone for the transportation of sand from the river and supply coal to those parts of the country which can solve the problem of energy. This would solve the problem of silting also.

Secondly, many hon. Members have suggested often that the river Ganga should be linked to the river Kaveri. It is a good proposition, but I would like to suggest something to the hon. Minister Shri Anukul Chandra Thakur was a great saint of Bihar. His followers were spread in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. He wanted that the holy waters of the Ganga must flow to the plateau of Devdhar. Lakhs of devotees visit the area and offer water as a prayer. But actually what he had in mind was that Ganga would provide resources for irrigation in the plateau and floods would also be controlled.

I would like to point out why the Minister of Water Resources should have been present here. When the floods hit the Ganga, it causes destruction everywhere, while the level of water in Ganga reduces to very low level during summer months. A need is then felt to increase the water supply. Recently, the board formed by the Ministry of Water Resources has taken a strange decision to liquify the ice by spraying charcoal over the Himalays. The Ganga water starts getting polluted from Haridwar and Kanpur. But the authorities plan to pollute it at the very source by spraying Charcoal there. It would pollute the entire environment also. It would be a major cause of ecological imbalance and would result in dangerous reactions. Many great scientists have expressed their concern and apprehension in this regard. So it is a matter of even greater concern. The Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Water Resources and the Minister of Planning should sit together and deliberate on the matter, because this experiment could prove quite dangerous. So I would urge to stop this experiment. Besides, the Minister of concerned Departments/Ministries should try to find out a permanent solution to floods. Let them have a fruitful debate and find out the possibilities.

With these words, I conclude

**\*SHRI ABDUL HAMID (Dhubri) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to take part in this debate. Today we are discussing about flood throughout the whole

country. Many hon. Members have given their valuable suggestions in this regard. It is a matter of great regret that even after 40 years of our independence we are confronted with the problem of flood. Today it is a burning problem. There is a very peculiar situation in Assam. Almost six months of the year we the people of Assam have to face the problem of flood. Our state remain submerged in water for about six months every year. So this is a life and death question for the people of Assam. Thousands of people become homeless. There is damage to life and property.

Although I wanted to narrate many things about Assam and specially about my constituency Dhubri, but I have very little time at my disposal. That is why I will touch upon the points very briefly but vehemently. The Government of India has spent several crores of rupees in the name of controlling the flood of the mighty river Brahmaputra. I am sorry to say that these funds have not been utilised properly. There has been no benefit to the people of Assam. As a result of devastating floods in every year the economic condition of common man is turning from bad to worse. In my state, we are just having the third wave of floods. I am sure, we are going to have two more waves of floods, because we have the experience of having floods after the month of September.

More than the floods, the bigger problem we face in Assam is soil erosion. Some hon. Members have also said it. After the flood recedes the soil erosion starts. It eats up the lands. Both the banks of the river Brahmaputra are eaten away by the river and thus we lose land permanently. Erosion is a serious problem in Assam and this is the real problem for us. If we can stop erosion half of the problem of flood will not be there. We should see that the problem of erosion is tackled immediately on war footing. For the last 20 years about fifteen lakh people have been rendered homeless as a result of erosion. They have been compelled to take shelter on Government land and Railway land. They have got no other way out. There is no scheme to rehabilitate these people. Today they are landless and homeless. They have no

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Assamese.

[Shri Abdul Hamid]

livelihood, under such circumstances these people are migrating towards the towns in search of their livelihood. When they roam about in the towns of Assam, some people think that these wretched people are from Bangladesh. But actually that is not the case. They are our own brethren. From Nowgong to Dhubri the Brahmaputra stretches for 400 KMs. There is erosion on both the banks of the river and as a result about fifteen lakh people have been rendered homeless and these unfortunate people have been termed as Bangladeshi by a section of people. What a shameful thing it is? I want to cite just an example. In the year 1950 the river Brahmaputra at Dhubri was 3 KM wide. But the present Brahmaputra at Dhubri is about 15 KM wide. Such a massive erosion has taken place. Now it looks like a sea.

Therefore, I urge the Central Government to take effective steps so as to arrest the erosion on both the banks of the Brahmaputra whereby we can protect the lives and properties of lakhs of people. By implementing the schemes under NREP or RLEGP you cannot give protection to the erosion affected people. You will have to chalk out some programmes in such a way so that erosion may be stopped. A master plan has been prepared by the Brahmaputra Board. It is a very good thing. We should see that this master plan is implemented into which can protect from flood and erosion. There should be proper plan for the rehabilitation of those families who have lost their land as a result of erosion.

Here I would like to point out that there is rampant corruption in the Department of Food Control, Government of Assam. They are doing dis-service to the people of Assam. There is a nexus between the contractors and officials. Their only job is to submit the bills as work done without doing any work worth the name, sanction the amount and distribute it among themselves. They sit idle throughout the whole year practically doing nothing. Only when the floods occur, they start moving. Is it the way of working? Crores of rupees are spent in the name of embankments. But what is the result? Are the people getting any

relief from flood? The answer is a big zero. These embankments and such other schemes are there for the benefit of some political leaders, big contractors and officers of the Departments of Flood Control and E and D.

While concluding the speech, I would like to submit that some scientific device should be made by the Central Government so that flood and erosion can be controlled effectively, then and then only the people of Assam will get some relief. With these words I thank you once again for giving me time to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI R. S. KHIRHAR (Sitamarhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the last two-three years, I am observing in this House that every year floods are discussed and all the hon. Members make mention of the havoc of floods in their respective constituencies and in the country as a whole and try to find ways and means to solve the problem.

Sir, from my experience of last year, I can say that when the three States, viz., Bihar, Assam and Bengal were flooded, our hon. colleagues had discussed it in this House in strong words and had also talked about the damage caused due to floods, the causes thereof and the solution to the problem. I am not raising doubts about the capability and sincerity of the Government. But if we pay attention to the results of such discussions in the House and solutions evolved therefrom, we find that it is nothing more than a formality. The funds provided by the Government are totally inadequate in relation to the number of people affected. I would like to portray the situation in my own State Bihar. I come from the northern border of Bihar, which is adjacent to Nepal. There are about one dozen rivers—small and big—in Sitamarhi, which originate from the Himalayas and flow through Bihar. I would like to specially mention the rivers of Bagmati and Aghwada group. These rivers cause damage to Sitamarhi. Two projects had been taken up for that area of which one is Bagmati Projects and the other is Aghwada Group Project. For the last 19 years, work on Bagmati Project is going on, but what has been the results?

During these 19 years, funds to the tune of Rs. 119 crores, provided by Central and the State Government, have been spent. 120 to 125 acres of land has been blocked for constructing the dam. Another 100 to 125 acres of land was locked up in constructing the small canals for irrigation, but even after spending Rs 125 crores on the project and rendering 225 acres of land inaccessible for crop production, Sitamarhi gives a barren look. Last year, when we demanded Rs. 19 crores on behalf of the Government of Bihar, only Rs. 86 lakhs were allocated from the centre. When I talked to the employees of Bagmati Project, they told that not a single inch of work would be done on the dam or on irrigation schemes, because the entire funds would be spent on the salaries and other expenses and no fund would be left for flood control and irrigation. So I would like to submit that time-bound programmes should be made, fixing a period say 5 years 10 years or 20 years to complete the work and the allocated funds should be released in instalments. Without executing these project, nothing can be done regarding flood control or irrigation. Therefore, the Central Government should undertake monitoring of such projects especially the Bagmati and Aghwada Projects in order to judge whether my statement is correct or not. You make a time-bound programme of 5 or 10 years and then execute it, otherwise abandon it. The farmers have been deprived of 200 acres of cultivable land, which has since become barren. So, I urge the Government to leave them on their fate so that they could cultivate their lands. I would again submit that monitoring should be done of these two projects—Bagmati and Aghwada. If the Central Government has the intention to complete the projects by fixing a time frame, then only steps should be taken to execute the projects, otherwise they should not be taken up.

With these words, I hope that the Government will consider these points. If my suggestions are implemented, even partially, I shall consider my membership of this House to be meaningful.

**SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH** (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

Floods are a curse for our country but there are a few people like money lenders, technicians, officers, and contractors for whom they come as a boon. For how long will the floods continue to prove as curse to some and a boon to others ? It appears to me that it will continue as long as this Government is in power. This matter is now being discussed here, but nothing is done as follow up action on whatever we say. Without taking much time, I shall submit some points about my constituency.

Last year, whole of my constituency was affected by floods. I am mentioning this here because during the course of these floods, the State Government surveyed the affected area by helicopter and also provided them essential commodities. I know pretty well that Rs. 14 lakhs were paid as hiring charges for the helicopter. It shows the extent of devastation caused by the floods there. Houses and belongings of the labourers were destroyed and embankments were damaged. Those embankments have not been repaired so far and that is why the farmers are unable to undertake sowing operations. They are afraid that as the embankments stand breached, their sowings will not bear any fruits and toil and money put in by them will go waste.

The centre says that this work should be done by the State Government. We also ask them and I have talked to the hon. Chief Minister also, but due to the shortage of funds, the State Government is unable to do anything in this regard. They only express their helplessness by saying that they have no funds. You can well imagine the condition of the farmers in the wake of floods.

The arrangements should be made before hand so that life and property of thousands of people could be saved, leave alone the crops which are bound to be damaged. The one kilometre stretch of of embankment near Gidarpur village under Ghosi block along the River Phalgu has been totally washed away. The village will be flooded in the event of recurrence of flood. To save the village, arrangements should be made right now. Arrangements should also be made to evacuate some other villages like Chunukpur, Mandai,

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

Arahit. Due to the breaching of this embankment in Ghosi block, it is feared that all the villages will be flooded. Similarly, the embankments in Lango and Timarpur villages under Kako block are also cut-off and are going to be submerged under water. We are drawing the attention of the Government so that they could be saved before floods strike. The same is true of Masodhi also. Some arrangements should be made right now pending the repair of embankment of River Punpun. Due to the breaches in the embankment of River Punpun, the farmers of Pogyawan, Balimari, Sarwahadi and Kharant villages are not sowing kharif crop this year.

I am giving here an example of the anti-farmers and anti-labourers attitude of the Government of India. The Central Government cannot mend the things now, as the monsoon season has already set in. But the scheme formulated for the flood control and irrigation are still pending with the Centre. In 1980, the Punpun-Dardha Project was sent to the Centre for clearance, but it is still under processing. I would like to bring this to the hon. Minister's notice that initially this scheme involved an outlay of Rs. 32 crores, but now the project cost has risen to Rs. 95 crores and this will certainly create a problem for the State Government. When the schemes remain pending for so long a period with the centre, then it means that none of the projects are going to be successful. Punpun-Dardha scheme should be sanctioned and included in the Eighth Five Year Plan. This be a great work for this district. With will this request, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA (Jorhat) :  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me a chance in the last to speak to an almost empty House.

This is an affairs which does not distinguish between religious, sectarian or political considerations. I am thankful to our hon. Minister, Shri Shyam Lal Yadav, for taking the trouble of visting Assam during the worst days of floods recently. I am not going to elaborate anything about

the damages caused by the floods but only on erosion which is another major factor associated with floods. I will repeat what my esteemed friend, Mr. Bipin Pal Das, has said about erosion. Shri Yadav undertook a tour of the flood affected areas in my state recently. Most people do not know that the topographical and geological terrain of the Assam Valley was severelley shaken by the great earthquake in 1950 and as a result of which the bed of the Brahmaputra rose by about 15-20 feet. Thousands of acres of land were eaten up. Big towns like Dibrugarh were eroded. In my own constituency, two big villages including the vast paddy fields were covered with five to six feet deep sand in the course of one of the high waves of floods last year. This process still continues and the worst sufferers are the tribals, the Scheduled Castes, the backward class people who inhabit the riverine areas. 98 per cent of the people who are affected by these floods and erosion are the agriculturists Assam is basically an agricultural state. As a result of these floods, thousands of people have been thrown out of their habitation. This is not a problem of mere floods but this is a human problem. It has to be treated in a human way. I am sorry to say that even in this human problem some political and other considerations have come in the way of really solving the problem in the real perspective. Now, I would like to refer to the river vally projects lying with the Water Resources Ministry for years together. The cavalier way in which they have taken it is resented. The Water Resources Minister has not cared to visit the state for the last three years of heavy floods. In that context, I refer to another scheme for flood control submitted by the State Government to the Central Government in January 1987 which involve a total outlay of Rs. 167 crores under the Tribal Sub-plan. I am sorry to say that nothing has come out yet. The State Government asked for financial grant of about Rs. 500 crores last year and only Rs. 30 crores or so was granted. A poor state like Assam cannot solve this problem unless the Central Government comes out with financial help and resources. Floods come and go but erosion takes everything with it for ever. Assam is one State where this problem is very very severe. In the Tribal Sub-Plan, a scheme was there for



protection of a historical Muslim Saint Dargah known as Azanpir Dargah in my constituency which is facing erosion. But nothing has been done so far to protect it. We gave representations to the Prime Minister, to the Planning Commission and also to the Water Resources Minister. And the Chief Minister of Assam also made several representations to this effect but nothing tangible has come out so far.

19.00 hrs.

I, therefore, request the Prime Minister as also the Minister for Agriculture who have a vast experience and are popular leaders to appreciate the agonies of the people of Assam, They may kindly arrange early meeting of the concerned Ministries like Water Resources, Energy, Planning, Surface Transport etc. for evolving real flood control and protective measures to save the people of Assam from the ravage of flood and erosion.

Assam is a poor State. They cannot do anything tangible without substantial Central assistance. So many study teams have gone and visited Assam, so many experts have visited Assam, but nothing has been done.

With these words, I appeal to the Government of India, particularly the Prime Minister, to do something substantial and tangible, apart from the adhoc measures, to save the people of Assam from the ravages of floods.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister will reply on Monday.

19.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday,  
August 4, 1988/ Sravana 13,  
1910 (Saka).*